

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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SOUTH 'WARSHIP' SINKS 'PEACEFUL FISHING VESSEL'

## Radio Report

SK241430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1329 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique has committed a beastly barbarity of shelling from a warship our peaceful fishing vessel and sinking it.

The South Korean puppet clique, frenziedly engaging in new war provocation maneuvers, committed a beastly piratic act of shelling from a warship (Tral) No 1,390, a peaceful fishing vessel belonging to the Kosong Fisheries Enterprise, returning home after finishing a distant sea fishing operation, on the high seas east of Kosong about 1600 today, murdering fishermen and sinking the fishing vessel.

Dispatching the South Korean puppet army warships today, they maneuvered to kidnap our peaceful fishing vessel returning home on the high seas, but as our ship's crew rejected this and continued sailing, they brutally shelled it, sank the vessel, and escaped to the south.

This is part of the recent new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and a pre-meditated military provocation aimed at further aggravating North-South confrontation. This is also a violent breach of international law.

The South Korean puppet clique should be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising from the grave provocation of murdering our fishermen and sinking the fishing vessel.

## Senior MAC Member Protests

SK242156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Protest notices sent by the senior member of the DPRK side of the MAC to the senior member of the "U.S. side" on 24 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] At around 1600 hours on 24 April, the South Korean puppet army mobilized combat warships and shelled, by surprise, our peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No 1390," belonging to the Kosong fishery station, which was returning home after a distant fishing operation, in the open seas east of Kosong, thus perpetrating the bestial act of killing fishermen and sinking the fishing boat.

This is a crude act of infringing upon the Military Armistice Agreement and international law. Also, this cannot but be viewed as part of your side's new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic and as a premeditated maneuver to further aggravate North-South confrontation.

We strongly protest and denounce the piracy of your side.

54TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPA FOUNDING MARKED

## O Kuk-yol Speaks at Rally

SK250155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0803 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text of speech by General O Kuk-yol, member of the General Staff of the KPA, at a central report meeting marking the 54th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, held at the 8 February Cultural Hall -- live]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we significantly commemorate the 54th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, our party's glorious revolutionary armed forces, during the period in which the whole country is surging with the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee and new upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction. [applause]

Upon the authorization of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the name of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, I ardently congratulate the men and officers of the brave People's Army and People's Security Forces, who are defending the defense line of the fatherland as firm as a rock with a high sense of loyalty to the party and the revolution, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA. [applause]

Along with this, I express lofty respect to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and the fallen fighters of the People's Army who devoted their precious lives to the independence of the fatherland, to the liberation of the people, and to the party and the revolution. [applause]

At the same time, I extend ardent congratulations to the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the veterans, and the retired soldiers who displayed heroic exploits in the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great fatherland liberation war and who are, still today, devoting their lives to the struggle for socialist construction and the cause of national reunification. [applause]

In addition, I extend warm greetings to the people who love the People's Army as they love their flesh and blood and help it with sincerity, waging a vigorous labor struggle on all fronts of socialist construction while upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

The KPA is our party's revolutionary armed forces, the first ranks of which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally built during the period when he pioneered our revolutionary cause under the banner of the chuche idea, and which he has nurtured as invincible revolutionary ranks. [applause]

During the past, our revolutionary armed forces, born in the flames of the grim anti-Japanese revolution, have resolutely defended and safeguarded the chuche revolutionary cause, pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, through their heroic struggle, and have achieved exploits that will shine forever in the history of the fatherland. [applause]

At this moment, as they significantly commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the KPA, our people and the men and officers of the People's Army, with deep emotion, look back upon the glorious militant path traversed by our revolutionary armed forces under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and upon their immortal achievements.

Comrades, for the working class to have its genuine armed forces is a basic demand for the victory of the revolution. Only when it has its own strong revolutionary armed forces can the working class attain victory in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and independently pioneer the fate of the fatherland and the people.

The cause of building genuine revolutionary armed forces was brilliantly realized in our country by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the fighting course of our revolutionary armed forces is combined with the glorious history in which the chuche revolutionary cause was pioneered and attained victory under the leadership of the leader. [applause]

On the basis of his deep insight into the serious lesson gleaned from our country's anti-Japanese movement for national liberation, which inevitably suffered from bitter failure and twists and turns because it did not have its genuine revolutionary army, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-oriented revolutionary line on conducting an organized armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists at the initial stage when he early embarked upon the road of the revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's line on the anti-Japanese armed struggle and policy of building standing revolutionary armed forces was a revolutionary [word indistinct] line that embodied the firm stand of trying to solidly build chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and to accomplish the cause of national liberation with the Korean people's own strength, and was an outstanding policy that indicated a correct way to solve the question of building the revolutionary armed forces of the working class at the stage of the revolution for national liberation. [applause]

Opening a new road for national liberation through an armed struggle when no one had thought of the fact that colonial peoples are able to achieve national liberation and independence with their own strength was one of the greatest exploits that the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song attained before the times and the revolution. [applause]

Having indicated the original road for building revolutionary armed forces in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically conducted preparatory work to found revolutionary armed forces under the worst conditions in which the whole country was covered by the colonial suppressive network of the Japanese imperialists and all possibilities for legal activities were obliterated.

Thanks to the wise leadership and energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed organization in our country, was formed; the core of revolutionary armed forces was provided, and the struggle to obtain arms and lay a masses-oriented foundation for an armed struggle was vigorously waged.

At last, 25 April 1932, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on the basis of completed solid political and military preparations, thus brilliantly realizing the historic cause of building people's revolutionary armed forces in our country [applause]

The founding of the KPRA was the solemn inception of genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary armed forces in our country and a historic event that opened a new era of struggle during which our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation was waged in reliance upon standing revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

As a result of the founding of the KPRA, it became possible for our people to have a genuine revolutionary army for the first time in history and to victoriously wage the struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the people at a new higher stage. The glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces began from that time. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The immortal exploits that the KPRA and the People's Army -- its direct successor -- attained before the fatherland and the people will shine forever along with the resplendent history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, which recorded a shining chapter in the militant course of our revolutionary armed forces that sounded the first gunshot in the forest of Mt Paektu, was an unprecedentedly arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle against the regular armed forces of the most truculent brigandish Japanese imperialists, and a struggle for the liberation of the colonial nation that was organized and waged under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

Under the difficult condition in which there was no state supplies and assistance from a regular army, the KPRA could not but wage, from the first step, a bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, expanding its ranks and securing weapons, ammunition, rations, and other material by itself under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and only with active support and encouragement from the popular masses.

During the entire peior of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song resolved, in an original fashion, all difficult and complicated questions arising from the armed struggle and the general Korean revolution, including the tactics and strategies of armed struggle, the expansion and consolidation of the guerrilla ranks, the establishment of guerrilla bases, the organizational and ideological preparations for the party's founding, and the realization of the anti-Japanese national united front. He wisely led the KPRA and people to the single road of victory. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA made the enemies suffer severe military and political defeat by driving them into a passive posture everywhere, thus firmly taking the initiative. The Japanese imperialist aggressor forces who boasted of their might remained powerless before the outstanding tactics and flexible and ever-changing guerrilla tactics and strategies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and suffered a massive defeat. Thus, the Japanese imperialists' plan for invading the Continent was fully frustrated.

In particular, numerous domestic offensive operations and battles, including the historic advance into Onsong District triumphantly staged under the direct guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Pochonho battle, and the offensive operation in Musan District, served as a beacon fire of struggle casting the new light of national revival on the dark fatherland and spurred the Korean revolution to grand upsurges. They dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and fully displayed the indomitable spirit of the Korean people. [applause]

During the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, during which they had to cut their way through rugged roads and cross the lines of death at every step, the KPRA members defended and protected the headquarters of the revolutionary at the risk of their lives without pessimism and wavering and fought heorically and consistently for some 15 years with an indomitable fighting will and with conviction in certain victory.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led our revolution to a firm victory with his outstanding and tested military and political leadership, the heroic and courageous KPRA was able to always perform exploits on the unprecedentedly arduous revolutionary front, and was finally able to smash, together with the heroic Soviet Army, the Japanese imperialist aggressors and brilliantly achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation. [applause]

During the entire period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the KPRA waged a struggle against the Japanese imperialists shoulder to shoulder with the excellent sons and daughters of the Chinese people, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, and struggled, militarily supporting the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist country.

In the process of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the political and ideological unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks on the basis of the chuche idea were achieved; a real example of the genuine loyalty of the revolutionary fighters to the leader was created; the general foundations of the Korean revolution were firmly consolidated; and the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party was firmly provided. [applause]

The revolutionary armed ranks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded and fostered in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle became the core force of our revolution, and only by having such a revolutionary core and the immortal revolutionary tradition were we able to achieve the historic cause of the founding of the party, the state, and the army in a timely manner amid the complex situation existing after the nation's liberation, thus guaranteeing the new advance of the revolution.

Strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces, founded during the period of the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, into regular armed forces is an essential demand for the party of the working class, which achieved national independence and seized sovereignty, in safeguarding the victorious revolution and building a new society. It is a legitimate course in building the revolutionary armed forces.

Following the liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his deep insight into the prevailing political situation of our country and the legitimate demand for the building of revolutionary armed forces, put forth a wise policy on the founding of the regular revolutionary armed forces which would inherit the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution, and energetically led the struggle for their implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reorganized the KPRA into the KPA, the regular revolutionary armed forces, having fostered numerous new military and political cadres from the workers and peasants and organized units by services and armed forces branches, thus brilliantly resolving the issue of the building of armed forces after seizure of sovereignty.

By strengthening and developing the KPRA into the KPA, our people have come to possess a firm military guarantee by which we could vigorously accelerate the revolutionary struggle and construction work while firmly safeguarding the independence of the nation and the sovereignty of the people with our own strength [applause] The indomitable strength of the KPA, which was strengthened and developed into the regular armed forces after the liberation, directly succeeding the KPRA, was fully demonstrated during the great fatherland liberation war of our people.

The Korean war, provoked by the U.S. imperialists, was a fierce military confrontation between the imperialist aggressor forces and the revolutionary armed forces and was a great trial for our people and the People's Army.

During those difficult war days when the destiny of the fatherland and people would be decided, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shouldering all the burdens on the front and in the rear, inspired the entire army and all the people to the sacred struggle to annihilate the enemy.

Unfolding outstanding military strategies and tactics at every stage of the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly guaranteed victory in the war for the People's Army with ever-victorious chuche-oriented tactics and an extraordinary art of military operation. He personally commanded the operations and battles of the units in the foremost front area by going through gunfire. He also inspired the people in the rear area to the struggle to increase wartime production. [applause]

Having resolutely risen upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding strategies and tactics and refined leadership, the courageous fighters of our People's Army performed brilliant exploits in every battle by keenly understanding their noble duty to the party and the revolution and by fully displaying mass heroism and the incomparable spirit of devotion. [applause]

During the entire war, the officers and men of the People's Army dealt fatal blows to the enemies in succession by fighting with indomitable spirit and with confidence in victory. They completely destroyed the myth of the U.S. imperialists' might by smashing the numerical and technological superiority of the enemy with political, ideological, strategic, and tactical superiority. [applause]

Cherishing the ardent loyalty to the party and the leader, the warriors of the People's Army fought in Osan and Taejon; along the burning Naktong River; at Wolmido, Hill 1211, and Hill (31); and in the air, on the ground, and on the seas of the fatherland by unhesitatingly dedicating their lives and youth. Thus, they safeguarded every hill and every inch of land with their blood.

Amid the sea of fire caused by the enemy's continuous barbarous air raids and shelling, the people in the rear area guaranteed wartime production and wartime transport, thus actively struggling for the victory on the front.

During the grim period of the fatherland liberation war, the Chinese people aided our people with blood by sending volunteers, and the peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, actively supported and encouraged our people materially and spiritually. Our people are grateful for this, and will never forget this. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the People's Army overcame the arduous trials of war, made the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who boasted that they were the most powerful in the world, suffer disgraceful defeat, and honorably safeguarded the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. [applause]

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the unique strategies and tactics, outstanding leadership, and chuche-oriented tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and was a vigorous demonstration of the indomitable might of our people and the People's Army, who are firmly rallied as one behind the party and the leader. [applause]

During the postwar period, the People's Army smashed, at every step, the enemy's ceaseless maneuvers of aggression and war and reliably safeguarded the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. The People's Army firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of the revolution and construction with the armed forces.

In the difficult times when the maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad were strengthened and the betrayers of the revolution challenged the party and the revolution, our People's Army tenaciously defended and protected the party and the leader, upholding the slogan "Let us defend with our life the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song!" Whenever the enemy kicked off military provocations against us, the People's Army dealt severe punishment to the enemy and firmly safeguarded the security of the fatherland and the people, thus honorably fulfilling the lofty mission as the army of the leader and the party. [applause] The People's Army has not only excellently carried out the mission of defending the fatherland but also greatly contributed to strengthening the nation's economic power by actively participating in the construction work for the nation's prosperity and the people's happiness, as well as to building grand monumental creations. [applause]

Today, as the result of the vigorous accelerations of the cause of imbuing the entire army with the *chuche* idea under the tested leadership of the party, our armed forces have been strengthened and developed into mighty combat ranks having the trait of a *chuche*-type revolutionary army. [applause] The entire army is overflowing with a sole idea -- the party's idea -- and a voluntary revolutionary discipline of unanimously following the party's orders and directive has been firmly established. All soldiers are overflowing with the burning resolution to fight to the end for the victory of the *chuche* cause, deeply cherishing loyalty to the party and the revolution. This is the political and ideological superiority possessed by our revolutionary army, and herein lies the source of the invincible strength with which our People's Army can win victory in the struggle against any imperialist aggressor force whatsoever.

Indeed, the KPA is led by the ever-victorious *chuche* idea and is the armed forces of the glorious WPK that are struggling for the final victory of the *chuche* revolutionary cause. [applause]

With the KPA, indomitable and ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces that inherited the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution, that were disciplined amid the trial of arduous revolutionary wars and fierce class struggle, that are firmly armed with the *chuche* idea, and that are equipped with modern military science and technology and the most modern military equipment, the security of our fatherland and the victory of our revolution are being firmly guaranteed. [applause]

All exploits and achievements performed and attained in the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces are victories of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's concept on military self-defense, and the brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth unique military ideas and the policy of building the army by embodying the immortal *chuche* idea at an early date and brilliantly achieved the cause of building the revolutionary armed forces. With outstanding military strategies and tactics and extraordinary military leadership he led our revolutionary armed forces along the ever-victorious road, thus unfolding the glorious history of the People's Army. [applause]

Our party enabled the People's Army to strengthen and develop itself into the army of the leader and the party by deepening, developing, and brilliantly embodying the *chuche*-type idea and policy on building the army elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party encouraged the People's Army to strengthen and develop itself into the 1-a-match-for-100 combat rank which is overflowing with loyalty to the party and the leader and in which all soldiers possess lofty military knowledge, technology, and *chuche*-oriented tactics. [applause]

Indeed, with the wise and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party, our revolutionary armed forces can effect proud exploits while breaking through the road of long arduous revolutionary struggle, and our people and army can vigorously advance forward with indomitable strength. [applause]

On the significant occasion of marking the 54th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, I extend greatest honor and warmest thanks, together with feelings of endless reverence and the burning loyalty of all people and the officers and men of the KPA to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song who founded our revolutionary armed forces, who demonstrated national wisdom and glory by smashing the enemies of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and who turned our country into an independent and self-reliant socialist country capable of defending itself. [applause]

Comrades, our people and army have advanced far on the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle. However, our revolution has not ended, and we are still on the road of the revolution. We must reunify the divided fatherland at an early date and accomplish the cause of socialist and communist construction. National reunification is the unanimous supreme desire of all the Korean people and is the most urgent task laid before our people. Our party and the government of the Republic, which are making all sincere efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of the nation, have put forth new, epochal proposals many times and actively carried out the struggle for their implementation.

However, none of our just proposals has been achieved, and great difficulties and obstacles are still laid on the road to national reunification. This is entirely because of the policy of national division and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who have repeatedly perpetrated maneuvers for permanent division and war in our country, openly challenged our peace-loving proposals and sincere efforts by staging the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, in which more than 200,000 troops and numerous modern war means were mobilized, in defiance of strong protest and the denunciation by our people and the peace-loving people of the world. Thus, they gravely threatened peace in Asia and the world.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists every year as an annual event is a preliminary war aimed at a preemptive strike against the northern half of the Republic and is a test nuclear war. It is a product of the wicked maneuvers to ignite the flames of global thermonuclear war by straining the situation to an extreme point in Korea.

The frenzied war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists show that the U.S. imperialists are the basic obstacle to our people's cause for peaceful reunification and wicked warmongers who are persistently maneuvering to start a new war in our country. They are the ringleaders who are destroying peace in Korea, Asia, and the world. Despite this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are more frantically running amok with war frenzy while habbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, military provocation, and so forth. Thus, they are viciously perpetrating a political smear campaign and slanderous propaganda that run counter to the relaxation of tension, peace, and reunification.

At a time when the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against our Republic reached its peak, the U.S. imperialist leaders of war sneaked into Seoul and held conferences to strengthen military assistance to South Korea and to more actively carry out war exercises. At the same time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok with a smear campaign and slanderous propaganda against us while misleading public opinion by saying that the threat of southward invasion is imminent. This is not accidental.

The South Korean puppets who even abandoned the North-South dialogue, who threatened us with armed forces by staging a large-scale war exercise racket in collusion with outside forces, and who are leading the situation of the nation to the brink of war put forward the brigandish assertions that the armed southward invasion from the North draws near to being a reality. We cannot but heighten our just vigilance against their reckless smear and slander campaign.

Such a smear campaign and slanderous rackets by the puppet clique are a product of the extremely dangerous anticommunist confrontation policy and is a last-ditch effort to save the political disorder created internally in South Korea and its destiny which is faced with a downfall.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique can neither justify their new war provocation maneuvers with any slanderous propaganda, smear racket, or deceitful trick nor can they conceal their filthy nature as splittists and warmongers.

The present situation makes no one believe in an armed southward invasion from the North. No one doubts our consistent peace-loving position. We have declared many times that we will not invade the South and are clearly showing this with a practical act. Early this year, proceeding from a desire to achieve peace in and the peaceful reunification of the country, we took the initiatives to suspend large-scale war exercises from 1 February in all areas in the northern half of the Republic and to stop all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is under way.

In fact, at a time when the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the South Korean puppet army were staging a large-scale war exercise by mobilizing enormous troops, the officers and men of our People's Army were participating in large-scale nature-rebuilding works including the construction of Nampo lockgate and in the work of building monumental creations, thus displaying great labor exploits.

Through these contrary phenomena, people can clearly realize who desires peace and peaceful reunification and who is maneuvering for war and permanent division; who is being threatened by war and who is aiming at an opportunity for war.

Proceeding from the consistent position of aspiring for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, we repeatedly clarified that we will remain indifferent, in the future, to whatever situation may take place in South Korea [apuro namjosoneso ku otton sataega polojinda hardoraedo kue sangwanhaji hanhul kossimyo] and that we have no intention of interfering in such a situation with armed forces.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities should discontinue the filthy slanderous act of justifying their maneuvers for aggression and war while recklessly slandering and provoking us. They should not miscalculate our sincere efforts and patience to peacefully resolve the Korean issue to be an expression of weakness. Our people love peace and do not want war. However, if the imperialists recklessly provoke and threaten us, we will never tolerate this.

The United States should give up the anachronistic two Koreas plot and immediately stop the war preparation maneuvers against our people. They should immediately withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean persons in authority must look straight at the tenor of the times, act with discretion, give up the act of suppressing the South Korean people, youths and students by implicating us, and step down from power.

Our people will resolutely check and frustrate the policy of national division of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and their new war provocation maneuvers, and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification. [applause]

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the international situation of today is very complicated and strained and the danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, more heavily hangs over the earth.

Making a habit of armed intervention and subversive and sabotage activities everywhere while invariably seeking a wild ambition for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists openly perpetrated the bestial act of aggression against the Libyan people some time ago, thereby revealing again their sordid nature as aggressors and war maniacs.

The Korean people strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' brigandish act of aggression against Libya, and extend firm solidarity to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and intervention; the struggle of the Palestinian and all Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism; the struggle of the Namibian people and the South African people against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for freedom and liberation; and the struggle of the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and for independence. [applause]

Today, the main force of aggression and war is U.S. imperialism. Apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism, no peace struggle can be talked about. The peoples of the socialist and nonaligned countries and all peace-loving people in the world should firmly unite themselves in checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for arms buildup and nuclear war, and in powerfully waging the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement.

Today, the prevailing situation demands that our party and the revolutionary ranks be further strengthened and developed and a new upsurge be effected in socialist construction. The people and the men and officers of the People's Army should attain greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by thoroughly implementing the line of the three-revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- upholding the militant tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung in his New Year's address and the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee. [applause]

We should, above all, consolidate the political and ideological cohesion of our revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader on the basis of the chuche idea, and establish a revolutionary ethos, in which the party's lines and policies are resolutely defended and implemented to the end, in the whole society.

The People's Army should be further strengthened to defend the socialist fatherland and to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction under the condition in which the new war provocation maneuvers of the enemy are becoming less disguised with each passing day. We should continue to powerfully wage the struggle to further strengthen the People's Army politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically, upholding the party's slogan calling for imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea.

The People's Army must be endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party. With the steel-like faith of sharing their destinies with the party forever, the men and officers of the People's Army and People's Security Forces must defend our party politically and ideologically and with their lives, and firmly realize the party's leadership in all realms of the building of the army and military activities. [applause]

We must further increase the combat capabilities of the units by thoroughly implementing the party's self-defending military line, and must be fully ready to defeat the enemy at a single stroke if it dares to pounce upon us. The men and officers of the People's Army must defend the lives and property of the people with their lives and actively help the people's struggle for socialist construction by giving full play to the traditional laudable custom of unity between the army and the people; the people must love the soldiers of the People's Army as they love their flesh and blood and aid them with sincerity.

Our revolutionary cause is just and the future of our people is bright and resplendent. Our people and the People's Army, fighting for the just cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader will be ever-victorious. [applause]

Let us all powerfully struggle to attain greater victory in socialist construction and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard] [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause; shouts of "hurrah"]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause; shouts of "hurrah"]

#### Chinese PLA Unit Holds Rally

SK250258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A rally marking the 54th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA was held on 22 April at a military unit of the Beijing Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Placed at the rally site were the slogans "We warmly congratulate the 54th anniversary of the founding of the KPA" and "Long live the revolutionary friendship and military unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of China and Korea."

The rally was attended by Yan Tongmao, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Area Command of the Chinese PLA; (Yo Sunghe), commander of the unit; and (Cho Byongpak), political commissar of the unit, together with many commanders and soldiers. Sin In-ha ambassador of our country to China; Chong To-chol, military attache of the embassy; and other staff members of the embassy were invited to the rally.

At the rally (Cho Byongpak), political commissar of the unit, and Chong To-chol, military attache of the embassy, spoke. In his speech, (Cho Byongpak), political commissar of the unit, said that the KPA is a people's army with a glorious revolutionary tradition and was founded by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

He said that under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK, the KPA achieved the independence of Korea by driving out the Japanese imperialists through a protracted struggle and defeated the U.S. aggressors and defended the revolutionary gains of the Korean people by demonstrating the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the fatherland liberation war.

Referring to the active efforts of the WPK and the government of Korea for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, he said that the Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and that he firmly believes the Korean people will gain final victory in this struggle without fail.

Referring to the friendship between China and Korea, he said that the peoples and armies of the two countries of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared the same fate in the protracted revolutionary struggle, and stressed: No matter what storm may sweep through the world in the future, the Chinese people will firmly unite with the Korean people and comrades-in-arms of the KPA and advance together with them supporting each other as they did in the past.

On the same day, those who attended the rally saw an art film of our country entitled "Strong Wings."

#### Wreaths Laid at Cemetery

SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- The members of our side and the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission and the members of Czechoslovakia and Poland to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission laid wreaths at a cemetery of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army in Kaesong on April 24 on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

After placing wreaths, they observed a moment's silence in memory of fallen fighters of the KPA.

Wreaths were also laid yesterday at a cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Kaesong.

#### Film Shows, Cocktail Parties

SK241032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show and cocktail party on April 23 on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were present.

Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, arranged a film show and cocktail party yesterday.

Present on invitation were the chief and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission and the members of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

## Special Article by KPA General

SK240848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Special article by KPA General Yi Tu-ik carried by 24 April NODONG SINMUN: "The Glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces Are Firmly Defending the Party, the Leader, and the Socialist Fatherland" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Our people and the officers and men of the KPA are vigorously accelerating socialist construction in an alert and mobilized posture in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation. Under such circumstances, we greet the 54th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on 25 April 1932 and strengthened and developed it into regular armed forces after the nation's liberation. From the time that our revolutionary armed forces declared their birth in the Paektu Forest up to the present, they have traversed along the glorious road under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Our revolutionary armed forces attained the independence of the nation by winning a great victory in two revolutionary wars against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and honorably safeguarded the sovereignty of the nation.

Even after the war, our People's Army reliably defended the revolutionary gains by repelling the constant provocation maneuvers of the enemy. Achievements won by the revolutionary armed forces dwell in all our revolutionary gains.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: The more the challenge to the revolutionary cause is strengthened by the class enemy, the more firmly we should organize the revolutionary armed forces and the more thoroughly we should carry out preparations for war.

Today, the situation of our country is very acute. There is no other place in the world as Korea where the danger of a new war prevails so heavily. Today, with the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, South Korea has been turned into a powder magazine for a new war and a site of the nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists have deployed most modern mass destruction weapons, war means, and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons including nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs, in South Korea. Thus, one nuclear weapon is being deployed on the average in every 100 square meters in South Korea today. This shows that in terms of deployment, the density of nuclear weapons in South Korea is four times greater than that of the NATO area.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously kept their aggressive forces in South Korea, increasing their number, and armed them with most modern equipment. They are also accelerating the modernization of the puppet army. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are straining the situation to an extreme point in order to start a war in our country. From 10 February this year, they staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in which more than 200,000 troops and modern military equipment were mobilized. From 14 April, the "Ttangkol" exercise was staged with some 3 million South Korean puppet army, police, and civil defense corps participating. Furthermore, the "Flying Tiger-86" exercise was staged from 21 April.

What attracts our attention is that the scale of the war exercise staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the number of troops participating in the exercise, and the frequency and duration of the exercise have constantly increased. The U.S. imperialists are also accelerating the operational preparations for a new war provocation.

Frequently visiting South Korea, military leaders of the U.S. imperialists have held war conferences. Thus, they are openly pushing ahead with the plan to perfect war preparations. On the other hand, they are accelerating the maneuvers to fabricate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance in the last stage. The rascals have already worked out plans for division of military action and for joint military operation.

If we review the history of war, we note that frequent war exercises, the fabrication of military alliances and frequent war conferences are events seen only on the eve of a war. Such phenomena were seen on the eve of World War II and in the time must before the Korean war broke out. All facts show that the danger of a new war, which can be triggered by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique at any moment, is being created.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are attempting to shift the responsibility for the tension created in Korea onto our republic while raving about the nonexistent threat of southward aggression. The theory of the threat of southward invasion is a fabrication made by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and is a stereotypical tactic designed to conceal their criminal maneuvers. This is an excuse for legalizing their policy for their occupation of South Korea, for blocking Korea's reunification, and for triggering an aggressive war against our Republic. This is a foolish trick aimed at settling their colonial fascist system which is shaking from its roots in South Korea.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who flew into South Korea in early April again babbled openly about the threat of southward invasion at the annual security consultative meeting held with the South Korean puppets. In particular, he raved about the possibility of military provocation from the North until the 1988 Olympics.

However, the situation is quite contrary. Today, those who are faced with the practical threat of aggression are neither the United States nor South Korea but our Republic which has become a target of the U.S. troops. At present, there are some 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and 1 million puppet army troops in South Korea. If we add paramilitary forces to this number, the total armed forces will be more than 10 million.

In addition, they have mass destruction weapons including numerous nuclear weapons and chemical weapons. Furthermore, they are continuously maneuvering to drag missiles of various kinds including the Redeye missile, F-16 fighter-bombers, the Lance artillery unit, an offensive helicopter battalion, armored cars and other military equipment, as well as new chemical weapons, into South Korea.

It is a matter of course that the flames of war will rage where the cause of war is present. The reality clearly shows that South Korea is a powder magazine for war provocation and that there is a threat of northward invasion in our country, not the threat of southward invasion.

Our party and the government of the Republic consistently made all efforts for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, from 1 February this year, we decided to suspend large-scale war exercises in all areas in the northern half of the Republic and to stop all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is under way. We proposed to the United States and the South Korea authorities to respond to this. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique responded to this with a war exercise.

Our people are devoted to the peaceful socialist construction struggle. Our KPA soldiers are effecting exploits in the struggle for the prosperity of the nation and peace by actively participating in socialist construction.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets cannot conceal their true colors as warmongers nor can they achieve their wild ambition for aggression with any scheme.

Today, our people and People's Army have become incomparably stronger than at the time when they dealt a disgraceful defeat to the U.S. imperialists in the past fatherland liberation war. The KPA is a revolutionary army which is struggling, defining the firm defense of the revolutionary cause of chuche -- the revolutionary cause of our party -- with force of arms as its mission and revolutionary duty. Herein lies the revolutionary character and essential characteristics of the People's Army as the revolutionary armed forces of our party.

Our People's Army is the revolutionary armed forces with the invincible might capable of smashing and defeating any aggression maneuver of the enemy. Officers and men of the People's Army are now filled with the firm determination and faith to safeguard the party and the leader with their lives and to firmly defend the socialist system and fatherland by smashing any aggression maneuvers of the enemy.

The ranks of our People's Army today have inherited not only the noble tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in the past who struggled to safeguard the great General Kim Il-song, devoting their all, but also the struggle spirit of the heroic fighters who defended the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people, devoting their all in the period of the grave fatherland liberation war which was at the crossroads of determining the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

The status of the political and ideological preparations of our People's Army is very good. Officers and men of our People's Army are living and struggling with the firm determination to defend the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the end. The firm determination to safeguard and defend the party and the leader with their lives under any difficult and arduous circumstances -- this is precisely the firm faith and will of the People's Army.

Numerous revolutionary core elements have grown up and emerged in our People's Army. In the People's Army, there are numerous revolutionary cadres who were tempered in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war. All of them are now devotedly struggling for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

Along with this, the new generations who have grown up in the bosom of the party are firmly standing at the outposts where their parents stood in the past. Because of our revolutionary army, in which all soldiers, ranging from general to private, are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, upholding them and sharing their destinies with the party, it has been possible for the revolutionary cause of our party to be resolutely safeguarded and defended.

In the People's Army, cohesion between seniors and juniors and a self-regulating military discipline have been thoroughly established. The self-regulating and iron-like discipline and order in implementing the orders and instructions of the party and the leader have been thoroughly established in our People's Army. As a result, the military line of the party has been thoroughly implemented in the army. Herein lies precisely the source of the invincibility of our revolutionary armed forces.

Our People's Army has been firmly prepared militarily and technologically. As a result, all soldiers have grown up to be soldiers of 1-a-match-for-100.

Officers and men of the People's Army have been armed with the chuche-oriented tactics and strategy in conformity with the specific conditions and demands of modern warfare. They have fully mastered all combat experiences in guerrilla warfare, conventional warfare, and modern warfare.

The KPA has been further strengthened and developed by the leadership of our party. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the People's Army so that it can not only more firmly consolidate its ranks politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically, but can also thoroughly carry out the heavy task assigned before it under the slogan of imbuing the entire army with the chuche idea.

Officers and men of the people's Army who have deeply mastered the greatness and achievements of our party are faithfully upholding our party center as did the young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, who struggled, resolutely safeguarding and upholding the young General Comrade Kim Il-song at the dawn of the revolution.

The faith of the soldiers of our People's Army to devote their all to our party center even though they live for only a short span of time is firm and invariable forever.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should not run wild indiscriminately. They cannot frighten our people and our People's Army with any policy of force or military threat. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges persistently light a fire of war, running counter to the trend of the times, our people and our People's Army, who have been firmly prepared, will deal a great blow to the rascals. Because of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people and our People's Army will surely check and frustrate the enemy's maneuvers, achieve the cause of national reunification, and complete the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end.

#### NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK250436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 24 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April editorial: "The KPA Is Our Party's Revolutionary Armed Forces Which Firmly Defend the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Today, under the leadership of the party and the leader, great progress is being made in the overall socialist construction and in building the People's Army. At a time when our revolutionary armed forces have been unprecedentedly strengthened politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically, we are meaningfully observing the 54th anniversary of the KPA founding. All men and officers of the People's Army and all people are emotionally looking back on the course of the proud struggle of our revolutionary armed forces, which has been embroidered with immortal achievements and feats. In so doing, they are determined to continue to glorify this glorious history by uniting around the party.

The historic course of more than half a century traversed by our revolutionary armed forces is directly linked to the history of the victorious advance of our party's revolutionary cause. From the first day of its founding, our revolutionary army had to wage an armed struggle against the most atrocious imperialist enemies in order to pioneer its future. At that time, the question of the founding of the true revolutionary army of the working class was a fundamental question on which the destinies of the fatherland and the revolution depended.

The great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932. By so doing, he marked a great turn in the Korean communist movement and in the national liberation movement. The founding of the KPRA was the inception of a new-type revolutionary army taking the *chuche* ideology as a leading guiding principle. At the same time, it was a historic event that opened an endlessly bright vista for the future of our revolution.

In those early days immediately following the founding, our revolutionary army was already entrusted with the honorable mission of defending with arms the cause of the leader. The course of the struggle of the People's Army has been a proud history in which such a historic mission has been brilliantly accomplished, and the spirit of the revolutionary armed forces of the party has been maintained.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: In the past, our People's Army continued to wage the heroic struggle to defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolutionary, and won great achievements for the party and the revolution. By unyieldingly waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle in order to rescue the destiny of the nation from distress, our revolutionary army brilliantly achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

During the fatherland liberation war, the People's Army, the successor to the KPRA, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggression forces that were bragging about their numerical and technological superiorities. By so doing, it honorably defended the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

The spirit of heroism and sacrifice historically displayed by our revolutionary army at every severe battle site for the destinies of the fatherland and the revolution has been a noble one displayed by the model revolutionary army of the working class. The loyalty of our People's Army to the cause of the party has never changed throughout the entire course of the revolution. Throughout the entire course of socialist construction, the People's Army smashed every aggressive maneuver of the enemies and firmly guaranteed the security of the socialist fatherland and the peaceful labor of our people.

In particular, by heroically turning out on the most difficult fronts of socialist construction, it has given its noble sweat for the prosperity and growth of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. The Nampo lockgate and many other monumental structures of the era of the Workers Party, as well as all the other numerous construction projects, are the fruition of the heroic spirit of the soldiers of the People's Army who struggle through fires and floods to respond to the call of the party.

With lofty confidence, we proudly boast that we have a powerful revolutionary army that has brilliantly accomplished its militant mission as the revolutionary armed forces of the party at every stage of the revolutionary and construction.

Today, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our revolutionary army is growing and being strengthened as iron-clad ranks firmly organized politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically.

Thoroughly embodying the leadership of the party and the leader is a fundamental principle in building the army. Through the struggle to permeate the entire army with the *chuche* idea, the People's Army has established a firm work system to embody the leadership of the party. At present, the men and officers of the People's Army, by maintaining their faith, are depending on the party for their destinies, and are becoming fortresses and shields to protect and defend the party.

The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the orders and directions of the party, the spirit of the arduous struggle to wage across swamps and cross burning rivers, the comradely love among the men and officers based on the loyalty to the party and the leader and their blood relations with the people, and the self-conscious military discipline -- all these are the noble traits of our People's Army boundlessly loyal to the cause of the party.

In the flames of the prolonged struggle, the core of our revolutionary armed forces has been firmly strengthened. The elderly revolutionary warriors who have struggled since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the core members of the revolution who have sacrificially struggled for several decades bearing arms, and the military commanders of the new generations are firmly united around the party. This is a powerful asset with which the People's Army can accomplish its militant mission.

Through the embodiment of the party's military line for self-defense, our People's Army has grown as a 1-a-match-for-100 army that has been armed with modern science and technology. Reliable people's armed forces that can defend the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution under all circumstances have been established. This is a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

With his energetic leadership [yongdo], dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the work to strengthen and develop the People's Army as invincible revolutionary forces. The great leader [widaehan yongdoja], who leads the cause of building the church-oriented army to victory, is being held in high esteem. This, precisely, is the basic source of the invincibility of our People's Army.

The vast tasks presently facing us and the prevailing situation demand that the work to strengthen our revolutionary armed forces be ceaselessly intensified. At present, the imperialists are accelerating their military buildup and preparations for nuclear war in order to realize their ambition to bring the world under their control. They are continuing armed interventions and war maneuvers throughout the world.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are extremely aggravating the situation of our country by introducing a huge number of aggression forces into South Korea. South Korea has been turned into a dangerous nuclear arsenal in which some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds have already been deployed, and into a hotbed of a new war where the strong reek of the powder of aggression is ceaselessly spreading.

In this year alone, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have already staged the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise by mobilizing a great number of troops, numbering some 200,000, and modern military equipment. They are continuing large-scale provocative military exercises in succession.

As a result, the situation on Korean peninsula today has become the most strained and most extremely aggravated in the world. This is arousing deep concern among the Korean people and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Our people hold peace very dear, and desire to live in peace. The People's Army is struggling to guarantee true peace in Korea, and is actively contributing to peaceful socialist construction.

All the facts show that the danger of aggression and war in our country is coming from the South, not from the North. The threat of southward invasion clamored about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is nothing more than an excuse to maintain the fascist colonial rule in crisis and to provoke a new war.

As the enemies intensify their challenges and aggression maneuvers against our revolutionary cause, we must maintain high vigilance and must continue to vigorously carry out the work to strengthen the revolutionary armed forces.

During the course of the arduous struggle waged for more than half a century, our revolutionary armed forces have established and inherited a shining tradition of loyally holding the leader [yongdoja] in high esteem. The might and combat capabilities of the People's Army depend on defending and glorifying this great tradition. All men and officers of the People's Army must persistently advance upholding the slogan "Let the whole army become Kim Hyok's of the eighties!" As the young communists were upholding and defending the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership in those early days of our revolution, the soldiers of our People's Army must strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party and the People's Army as firm as a rock generation after generation. By so doing, they must highly display the heroic appearance of our revolutionary armed forces which maintain the same spirit and intent with the leader [suryong] and the party and continue to share destinies with the party under all circumstances.

The permeation of the whole army with the *chuche* idea is a firm revolutionary line of our party. The shining victories and achievements won in building the revolutionary armed forces during the 1970's and 1980's have been won through the implementation of this unique line. As in the past, under the slogan for the permeation of the whole army with the *chuche* idea, we must continue to vigorously accelerate the cause of building *chuche*-oriented revolutionary armed forces that was pioneered in the forest of Mt. Paektu in those early days.

The political and ideological indoctrination of the army should be intensified in accordance with the demand to build the revolutionary armed forces on a high stage and in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation. Among the soldiers, the party organizations at all echelons in the People's Army and People's Security Forces must conduct indoctrination on the *chuche* ideology, indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition, and revolutionary indoctrination and class indoctrination aggressively and in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation. In particular, they must place emphasis on intensifying indoctrination on the party, indoctrination on the fatherland, and indoctrination on defending the prestige of the nation and seeking new things. At the same time, they must make all soldiers grow as unyielding revolutionary warriors who warmly love the socialist fatherland and its system, like the heroic warriors of the fatherland liberation war who defended every inch of the territory of the fatherland with their blood.

Along with political and ideological preparations, making military technological preparations is important in strengthening the revolutionary armed forces. As in the past, the units of the KPA and the People's Security Forces must adhere to and implement the policy of converting the entire army into a cadre army and modernize the entire army. By so doing, they must strengthen and develop our revolutionary armed forces into 1-a-match-for-100 armed forces that have been armed with modern military science and technology and that can accomplish any mission.

The men and officers of the People's Army must thoroughly implement the 5-point policy to strengthen combat capabilities, and thoroughly observe the 10-point rules of the military life. By so doing, they must renew the appearances of all units. All soldiers of the People's Army should highly display the spirit of unity between the army and the people. By so doing, they must thoroughly defend the lives and assets of the people. Meanwhile, the people must hold the army dear, as they hold their families, and support it with all their heart. Our revolutionary armed forces, moving forward by uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, will be invincible and ever-victorious eternally.

NAVY SINKS UNIDENTIFIED SHIP NEAR DEMARCATION LINE

YONHAP Account

SK241154 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- The Defense Ministry announced Thursday that a South Korean naval patrol vessel sank an unidentified ship off the East coast south of the truce line, dividing South and North Korea.

When challenged by the naval vessel, the ship responded with hostilities by opening fire on it, a terse ministry announcement said.

The sunken ship was sailing [as received] southward off the coast of Kojin, a fishing town, some 250 kilometers northeast of Seoul, when the boat patrolling the sea spotted the mysterious vessel at around 4:00 p.m. and ordered stopped, the announcement said. It said there was no damage or casualty on the South Korean side and that a search was under way on nearby area.

AFP Report

HK241312 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (AFP) -- South Korea sank an unidentified ship in a gunbattle Thursday off the eastern port of Kojin near the military demarcation line (MDL) between the two Koreas, the anti-espionage headquarters announced here. No casualties were reported.

The announcement said that a Navy patrol boat spotted the vessel on the southern side of the MDL heading south at around 4 p.m. (0700 GMT). The patrol boat sent stop signals to the ship, and the vessel opened fire, provoking a brief gunbattle. The patrol boat then sank the vessel, the announcement said.

A Navy search party was combing the site of the gunbattle but had found no traces of the sunken boat five hours later, the announcement said.

MORE ON ANOC GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEOUL

USSR Olympic Chief on Cohosting

OW231211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By Masaya Kokubu]

[Text] Seoul, April 23 KYODO -- The president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, Marat Gramov, suggested Wednesday that both the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and National Olympic Committees (NOC) should study the possibility of the 1988 Olympics being staged jointly by North and South Korea. He told the fifth General Assembly session of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) that cohosting of the 1988 Olympics is necessary for successful staging of the games.

Gramov criticized at a recent move to throw open the Olympic games to professional athletes, saying it would make a mockery of the Olympics. He also warned that a proposed amendment of the athletes code would invite inequality between athletes from developed and developing countries.

"If the new athletes code was adopted, that would mean the loss of the black and yellow circles from the Olympic symbol of five rings," Gramov said through an interpreter. "If professionals were allowed to compete in the Olympics, that would be the beginning of the end of Olympics," he said.

The athletes' code should only be amended after establishing a special committee within the ANOC, Gramov said.

He also condemned apartheid in sport and suggested the ANOC bureau send delegates to those countries which still recognize the republic of South Africa to dissuade them from doing so.

Commenting on the goodwill games to be held in Moscow in July, Gramov said this will not be held to oppose Olympic Games, but rather to facilitate mutual understanding between East and West.

#### 23 April Session Report

SK231220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP) -- Faced with strong opposition led by the Soviet National Olympic Committee against the opening of Olympic Games to professionalism, Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), led the General Assembly meeting Wednesday of the ANOC to an agreement to form a special commission to study the issue.

Echoing International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch's call Tuesday for "evolution of olympism" at the opening ceremony of the ANOC General Assembly, Vazquez voiced a need for "some changes" in the admission rules for the Olympic Games at the start of the General Assembly meeting Wednesday.

The ANOC meeting, which spent most [word indistinct] at the olympics, decided to discuss the issue in the next General Assembly based on the results of the special commission's study.

Conference sources said only Britain and France advocated the opening of the Olympics to professional athletes. Most of the participating national Olympic committees, including Third World countries in Africa, opposed the idea.

Vazquez said that "it is necessary to seek an adequate balance between the inevitable adjustment of the Olympic movement to the conditions of the contemporary world and the fidelity to the ideals and fundamental traditions of the olympism."

He said the dangers to the Olympic movement of the tendencies to professionalism and commercialism in sports cannot be ignored because they are real. "I don't believe, either, that today it is enough to repeat the formulas of amateurism. We cannot deny the realities, like the need for an athlete to practice several hours every day to obtain Olympic level," he added.

Samaranch said, at the opening ceremony of the fifth ANOC General Assembly in this host city of the 1986 Asian Games as well as the 1988 Summer Olympics, that the comprehension and acceptance of the necessary evolution of olympism is extremely important. "We must not blindly submit to self-imposed dogmas, but instead seek to perceive the evolution of the societies in which we live and bring to our (Olympic) movement the regular adjustments it needs in order at all times to fully meet both our objectives and the hopes of those who join us," he said.

Meanwhile, Vazquez said it was not proper to discuss at the meeting the North Korean-proposed sharing of the 1988 Olympic Games with the host South Korea. He said he and Samaranch welcome the negotiations between the two national Olympic committees on the issue, however.

A South Korean delegate said after the meeting that the Soviet Union used the modest language ever in advocating the sharing of the 1988 Olympic events between the two Koreas only briefly in its delegate's speech. He said Czechoslovakia also mentioned briefly on the issue while Bulgaria called only for efforts to make the 1988 Seoul Olympics successful. Furthermore, Puerto Rican delegate flatly refused to discuss the issue, saying that there is no need to talk about the country (North Korea) which is not even attending the meeting.

More than 840 delegates from a record number of 152 out of the 161 member national Olympic committees of the ANOC are attending the Seoul General Assembly.

Contrary to the ANOC meeting, "absolutely no" mention was made on the athletes' code in the IOC Executive Board meeting held on the same day, according to IOC spokeswoman Michelle Verdier. The IOC is expected to tackle the issue in its October session in Lausanne, Switzerland. A report said that the ANOC authorities are expected to ask the IOC to postpone any action on the proposed opening of the Olympics to professional athletes, which, if accepted, will not enable a change in time for the 1988 summer and winter games.

Verdier said the IOC will directly send invitations to all national Olympic committees one year ahead of the 1988 Seoul Olympics. She said the IOC will invite all national Olympic committees and IOC members, including Korean Sports Minister Pak Se-chik who is now acting president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), to the invitation ceremony for the Seoul games on Sept. 17, 1987, in Lausanne.

The IOC charter revised last year calls for sending invitations to the Olympic Games directly by the IOC exactly one year before the opening of the games, according to Verdier. She also said the IOC Executive Board meeting decided to change the venue and dates of its meetings as well as the IOC sessions in 1988, which had been originally scheduled for Seoul and Calgary, to Stockholm April 26-27 the same year at the invitation of the Swedish National Olympic Committee.

Regarding the revision of the Olympic charter, Verdier said the IOC Executive Board members agreed that the working documents will be sent to all national Olympic committees in October.

The IOC Executive Board meeting heard the report on the preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympics by acting SLOOC President Pak in the morning session, said Verdier who quoted the board members as complimenting the report as "complete and excellent." She said the board asked the SLOOC to submit detailed report on the plan for the opening and closing ceremonies as well as the Olympic flame relay to the October session of the IOC in Lausanne, and to provide an international television signal to the foreign media during the games period to enable them to get necessary coverage at any time they need.

Samaranch, who presided over the meeting, said the next meeting of the IOC with the international federation scheduled for September in Seoul will deal with all the "technical questions," according to Verdier. She said the board also heard the report of the Olympic Program Commission which finalized the 242 events of 23 sports for the Seoul Games.

She added that 119 national committees have signed so far in the so-called top program, an Olympic marketing program, whose sponsors are Coca Cola, Kodak, Federal Express, Visa, and 3-M companies.

The NAOC General Assembly and the IOC Executive Committee will continue to meet on Thursday, the fourth day of the six-day gathering. The ANOC General Assembly meeting Thursday is scheduled to hear the SLOOC report by Pak on the preparations for the Seoul olympics.

#### USSR Questions Seoul Security

OW250413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 25 KYODO -- The head of the Soviet National Olympic Committee Friday asked the South Korean sports minister to clarify South Korea's stand on the security during the 1988 Olympic Games. Quoting a recent Associated Press news agency report to the effect that the U.S. and South Korean defense ministers had agreed to ensure security during the games, Marat Gramov twice raised the question of security during the Joint Executive Board meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and National Olympic Committee (NOC).

Sports Minister Pak Se-chik, insisting he knew nothing about such an agreement, said it was the utmost duty of South Korea to ensure maximum security since tension has existed on the Korean peninsula since 1953. The meeting was attended by top officials of both the IOC and NOCs, including IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, and Mario Vazquez Rana of Mexico, president of the ANOC.

#### PRC Delegate Speaks

OW250113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 25 Apr 86

[By Masaya Kokubu]

[Text] Seoul, April 25 KYODO -- China Thursday expressed hope, in a carefully worded statement, that the 1988 Olympics will take place smoothly. Speaking at the fifth General Assembly meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), a Chinese delegate said the Olympic Games in 1988 should be conducted in a peaceful manner based on a declaration made in the previous assembly in 1984, in Mexico. The Mexico declaration advocates participation of all National Olympic Committee (NOC) member countries, including communist countries, in the Olympics. But he did not mention cohosting of the games by North and South Korea.

"It is our sincere hope that the ANOC, as one of the pillars of the Olympic movement, will work together with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and exercise its own influence so that the talk in Lausanne in Switzerland in June will achieve some positive results to facilitate a smooth conduct of the 24th Olympics," he said.

#### ROK Sports Minister

SK250413 Seoul YONHAP in English 0350 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (YONHAP) -- The large turnout of delegates at the fifth meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) General Assembly portends the success of the upcoming 1988 Seoul Olympics, Pak Se-chik, acting president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said Friday.

Addressing a joint meeting of the IOC Executive Board and the National Olympic Committees (NOC) at the Lotte Hotel here, PAK, who also serves as South Korea's sports minister, said that the SLOOC's goal is to ensure the participation of all the NOC's in the Seoul Games. "Thanks to your continuing cooperation, we expect that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will draw the largest number of athletes from the largest number of nations in the history of the Olympic movement," Pak said. "We will warmly welcome and guarantee the safety of every delegation, no matter where they are from" Pak said.

He said that the SLOOC will do its best to fulfill its responsibility in ensuring the success of the games. "This will require the cooperation and participation of all the NOC's," he added.

#### Meeting Ends 24 April

SK241400 Seoul YONHAP in English 1435 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) may withhold any decision on whether to open the Olympic Games to professional athletes until after its scheduled October session in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), told reporters that he and IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch have agreed to wait before making a final decision on the controversial issue. Vazquez's announcement came in a press conference marking the conclusion of the two-day ANOC General Assembly meeting here.

The IOC had been scheduled to consider the issue and, according to sources on the committee, almost certainly approve the revision of the athletes' code to open the Olympic Games to professional athletes.

Approval of the change at the October session is considered crucial for professionals [to] participate in time for the 1988 summer games to be held in Seoul.

In his speech at the start of the ANOC General Assembly meeting Wednesday, Vazquez voiced a need for "some changes" in the admission rule for the Olympic Games saying that he cannot deny the realities, like the need for an athlete to practice several hours every day to obtain an Olympic level.

In the face of strong opposition led by the Soviet National Olympic Committee against the change, however, Vazquez induced the assembly to reach an agreement to set up a "working committee" in 60 days to study the issue.

Vazquez said the delay of 60 days in his association's formation of what he called "working group" is "nothing new" to the 161-member ANOC. "We work in a very democratic manner. Many of the delegates came with the recommendations of their own national Olympic committees and they go back with different ideas. They need time to review."

Samaranch, who chaired the IOC Executive Board meeting which ended also today here, had said in his speech at the opening ceremony Tuesday of the ANOC General Assembly that the comprehension and acceptance of the necessary "evolution of Olympism" is extremely important.

Vazquez, who was reelected for another four-year term in the second day session of the General Assembly, left the participation in the Olympic Council of Asia by Israel and Palestine, however, to the IOC. "What I could manage is to do my utmost to help it." The nomination of Vazquez was made by the Soviet National Olympic Committee and seconded by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The two-day meeting of the ANOC General Assembly with a record number of 152 member national Olympic committees attending has also decided to postpone the approval of the revision of the ANOC charter to the next General Assembly.

The draft revision called for a total participation of all the national Olympic committees of the world in the 1988 summer games in Seoul and winter games in Calgary, Canada, and for an increased aid to national Olympic committees from the Olympic solidarity fund.

The ANOC sessions reviewed proposals from its member national Olympic committees and agreed on the opposition to the apartheid and adoption of the Spanish language as one of the body's official languages.

In addition, the ANOC General Assembly retained all of its five vice presidents, the secretary general, the treasurer, and the auditor. It replaced, however, four of its 14 Executive Council members.

Vazquez said the General Assembly delegates have also been able to appreciate how the preparations for Seoul games are advancing, and have heard a report on the International Olympic Academy by its Medical and Program commissions.

"The organizing committee of the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul made a great presentation in front of all the Olympic committees with a report on their works and this allows us to assure that the Olympic Games of 1988 will be a total success," he said. No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), reported to the ANOC General Assembly on the preparations of the 1988 Summer Games. He said the largest ever attendance in the ANOC meeting here bodes well for the success in 1988.

"Just as this is the largest ANOC General Assembly to date, we must work to make the 1988 games the largest ever in number of teams and athletes. This is a goal that I am sure all of you share with us: and with your ongoing support and encouragement, we are sure to attain it," he added.

At the last part of the Thursday session, a Chinese delegate took the floor and proposed that the ANOC work together with the IOC to influence the talks between south and north Korean national Olympic committees in Lausanne for the "smooth conduct of the 24th Olympics."

Kim Chong-ha, president of Korean National Olympic Committee, told reporters after the session that the Chinese delegate's remarks were "much more modified" compared to what they said two years ago about the 1988 Seoul games.

Vazquez responded to the Chinese delegate that the best he can do is to support the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and the IOC to reach a friendly agreement between all parties related.

On Friday, the fifth day of the official schedule of the ANOC General Assembly, a joint meeting of the IOC and the ANOC will be held. The SLOOC will report to the joint session on its preparations for the 1988 summer games.

DJP 'TO GET TOUGH' AGAINST ANTIGOVERNMENT MOVES

SK250017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling camp appeared yesterday to get tough against anti-government moves among some professors and religious circles supporting the opposition campaign for constitutional change. The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday came up with its first official reaction against some "declarations" made by professors on the current political situation, criticizing them as "undesirable political activities."

Speaking to a district-level conference of the DJP's Central Committee, party chairman Rep No Tae-u said that the government will never tolerate such activities if they "go beyond a certain limit." He did not elaborate but stressed that "it will be a negligence of duty for the government to let such behaviors causing inconveniences to the public and giving rise to social unrest go on."

More than 500 professors from 17 universities have issued declarations on the political situation supporting the revision of the basic law during the past one month. The first declaration was made by 28 professors at Korea University, a prestigious private institution, on March 27.

Catholics joined the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's campaign to collect signatures from 10 million people for the constitutional revision. As of Sunday, a total of 6,300 Catholics have signed the petition, according to the Myongdong Cathedral.

No said, "Such activities of some professors and religious circles will subside as a matter of course with the passing of time, overwhelmed by the dauntless attitude of the people aspiring to see social stability." He also said that tough legal measures would be taken if the NDP seeks to collect signatures from citizens on the streets.

The DJP is now devising countermeasures against various anti-government moves, including the NDP's call for the constitutional revision within this year and the "boycott KBS" campaign by religious circles. The party will present them to a party-government policy coordination meeting slated for Tuesday.

The government is also working out its own steps against such moves, particularly the worsening campus unrest represented by the Sunggyungwan University students' demonstrations which forced the university to suspend classes temporarily yesterday, it was learned.

On the other hand, the NDP denounced yesterday the ruling camp's tough policy on the moves taken by professors and religious circles. Party president Rep Yi Min-u said, "The very idea to bring under control the situation by force is undemocratic." "They are advised to seek solutions by tackling the source of the problems," he claimed.

"Our movement to promote the revision of the basic law is being carried out by peaceful and non-violent means as we have promised on several occasions," he said.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

## Phnom Penh Meeting

BK240110 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a grand meeting at the Mahosrap Theater in Phnom Penh at 1000 on 24 April to welcome the official friendship visit to the PRK by a high-ranking delegation from the SRV National Assembly. Attending the meeting were cadres and personnel from various offices and units in Phnom Penh and a large number of representatives of monks and ethnic nationalities. Present in the presidium of the meeting were, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh municipality's provisional party committee; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association; Comrade Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; on the Vietnamese side, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; Comrade Tran Do, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Cultural and Educational Commission; and Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Nguon Nhel expressed warm welcome to the official friendship visit by the high-ranking delegation of the SRV National Assembly which has further strengthened the firm solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam. The comrade stressed that the people in Phnom Penh as well as all Cambodian people throughout the country always remember the great benefactions made for them by the party, government, army, and fraternal people of Vietnam in rescuing them from the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in continuing to give both material and spiritual support and assistance to the Cambodian people in restoring and developing Cambodia's economy in accordance with socialist system, particularly in bringing rapid changes to the Phnom Penh capital, thus making it worthy of being the political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic center and the heart of the PRK.

Comrade Nguon Nhel noted further that, based on genuine Marxism and Leninism, the bond of solidarity and friendship among the people of the three countries in general and the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam in particular have become a powerful strength which is superior to everything. No reactionary force can break this bond. In his reply, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho highly valued all the efforts made by the Cambodian people throughout the country in general and the Phnom Penh people in particular in contributing to all tasks set forth by the KPRP and particularly in implementing all the resolutions of the fifth party congress. The comrade also expressed satisfaction over the ever-growing bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam. Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho stated that the party, government, and people of Vietnam always support the Cambodian people's just cause of struggle to defend their national independence and build their fatherland to make it advance toward socialism.

## Delegation Departs 25 April

BK250518 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0502 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Apr (SPK) -- The high-ranking delegation of Vietnam's National Assembly, led by its president Nguyen Huu Tho, left Phnom Penh this morning at the end of its 5-day visit to Cambodia.

The delegation was seen off by Chea Sim and Mat Ly, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly; Nguon Nhel, secretary of the KPRP Committee for Phnom Penh; superior bonze Tep Vong and Nu Beng, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; and other personalities. Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien was also present on the occasion.

#### Communique Issued

BK250650 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0609 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 25 -- Following is a communique on the official friendship visit to Kampuchea by a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on April 21-25.

At the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, paid an official friendship visit to Kampuchea from April 21-25, 1986. While in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation paid a courtesy visit to and had a cordial talk with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the P.R.K.

In Phnom Penh, it laid wreaths at the monument for the dead and the monument to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants. It also visited a number of economic establishments and cultural and historic sites in Phnom Penh and other places. Wherever it went, it was given a warm welcome by the Kampuchean people, which reflects the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. The delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho held talks with a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chairman Chea Sim.

Also present at the talks on the Kampuchean side were Mat Ly, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; superior bonze Tep Vong and Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Mrs Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Red Cross; Ms Som Kimsuor, member of the party Central Committee, member of the National Assembly's Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs and editor-in-chief of PRACHEACHON paper; and Preap Pichey, National Assembly deputy and deputy minister of the Cabinet office.

On the Vietnamese side were Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Tran Do, member of the party C.C. and head of the National Assembly's Commission for Culture and Education; Nguyen Van Phuc, member of the National Assembly's Commission for Economy, Planning and Budget and chairman of the People's of the National Assembly's Commission for Science and Technology, and Le Trang, deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

The two sides informed each other of the national defence and construction in their respective country and of the activities of their respective legislative organization and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and the two national assemblies, and on international and regional issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere permeated with cordiality, fraternity and complete unanimity on questions raised at the talks.

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The Vietnamese delegation highly valued the great all-round achievements made by the Kampuchean people in the past seven years under the leadership of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin. The Kampuchean people have overcome many difficulties, defeated all enemys schemes and acts of sabotage, firmly defended their country, gradually got rid of the heavy consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, have restored and developed their economy, culture, public health and education, and step by step improved their living conditions. The P.R.K.'s international prestige and position has constantly risen. All these successes have reaffirmed the irreversibility of the Kampuchean situation and determination of the entire Kampuchean party and people to defend and promote the gains of the January 7, 1979 revolution. They have also testified to the creativeness and strength of the Kampuchean people.

On behalf of the National Assembly and the people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation would like to express its profound and sincere thanks to the Kampuchean party state and people for the immense support and precious assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people.

The delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly warmly welcomes the great all-sided achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in carrying out their two strategic tasks the socialist construction and the defense of the socialist Vietnam. The Kampuchean people sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new, greater successes in anticipation of the coming sixth congress of the C.P.V. On behalf of the Kampuchean National Assembly and people, the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation expressed profound gratitude to the party, state, army and people of Vietnam for their great effective support and assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people.

The two sides warmly acclaim the great comprehensive achievements of the fraternal Lao people in their national defence and construction.

The two sides are strongly convinced that the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, will obtain greater successes on their path toward socialism. The two sides note with satisfaction that the great friendship, the militant solidarity and all round cooperation between the two countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam have constantly developed and strengthened that no reactionary force can break. The two sides reaffirm their determination to further consolidate the strategic alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as that among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos on the basis of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and the statement of the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea summit for the interests of each country and for peace, stability in Southeast Asia and the world over.

The two sides reaffirm the correct stance and good-willed attitude of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in settling the questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the "Kampuchean problem" as mentioned in the communiques of the 10th, 11th, 12th conferences of the three Indochinese foreign ministers. They unanimously hold that the eight-point peace proposal" of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is only a farce masterminded by Beijing to slander Vietnam, stubbornly maintain the genocidal Pol Pot clique and check the developing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia.

The two sides warmly welcome the brilliant success of the recent 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, an event of great historic significance which constitutes a new turning point on the way toward the completion of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and greatly encourages all revolutionary and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The two sides fully support all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and especially the January 15, 1986 statement of M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on a global programme for the complete and total dismantlement of the nuclear arsenals by the year 2000.

All the peace proposals successively advanced by the Soviet Union have clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility toward the fate of the whole mankind and lives on our planet.

The two sides warmly hail and highly value the all-sided achievements of the socialist countries and express strong determination to incessantly strengthen and develop their solidarity and comprehensive cooperations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The two sides highly acclaim the success of the ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi and pledge to do their best to contribute to the success of the eighth summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The two sides strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists new and extremely serious acts of aggression against Libya and its hostile policy towards the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. They voice strong support for the just struggle of the Libyan people to defend their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two sides express their unswerving stance in supporting the just struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Salvador, Namibia, Palestine, Lebanon and other peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin American and Non-Aligned countries against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and Zionism, for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress and a new world economic order.

The two sides express their satisfaction at the result of this friendly official visit of the National Assembly delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea. The visit has further contributed to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two national assemblies and to the strengthening of the great friendship, the loyal militant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed its sincere thanks to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the National Assembly and the people of Kampuchea for their warm hospitality full of brotherly sentiments.

#### PRACHEACHON CRITICIZES ARMS STOCKPILE IN THAILAND

BK190349 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "A Military Conspiracy Full of Dark Designs"]

[Text] After setting foot in a number of Asian-Pacific nations such as South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Bangkok in the afternoon of 7 April. This trip to Thailand by the U.S. Defense secretary took place following a flurry of visits to this country by a number of high-ranking U.S. military officials within the space of little more than 1 month.

Weinberger also went to the Thai-Cambodian border in order to boost the morale of the reactionary Khmer groups. There, he uttered one of the grossest, most cynical slanders against Vietnam. The United States has decided to continue stepping up joint military exercises with Thailand in the areas close to the Cambodian border.

Of an even greater interest is the fact that Weinberger and the Thai defense minister signed an agreement establishing a large arms stockpile on Thai territory, which, in fact, is a preparation to enable the United States to return and reopen its military bases on Thai territory in an attempt to implement anew its globalist doctrine. It is evident that U.S. scheme to intensify the military offensive in Southeast Asia, exposed starkly by Weinberger's arrival in Thailand, intends to instigate, undermine, and bring pressure on national independence movements in the region.

Regarding the Thai rulers, for the past more than 7 years, they have never ceased to conspire with the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, seeking by all ways and means to assist the remnants of the reactionary Khmer groupings to oppose and sabotage the rebirth of the Cambodian people and the three Indochinese countries in a most senseless manner. The Thai Armed Forces have conducted many military exercises along the Thai border close to the Cambodian border and have regularly violated the airspace and territorial waters of Cambodia, firing countless devastating artillery barrages into the territory of the PRK. Meanwhile, the ultrarightists in Thailand have cynically accused the Vietnamese Army volunteers who are fulfilling their internationalist obligation in Cambodia of intrusions and attacks. This is a shopworn trick used by the Thai rulers to cover up the Thai Army's crimes in savagely violating the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity and helping the reactionary Khmer groups in the area of the Thai-Cambodian border to carry on their activities against the Cambodian people.

Through the agreement signed with Weinberger, it is clearly obvious to all that the Thai power-holders continue to blindly and stubbornly follow the beaten track. This means that they continue to conspire intimately with the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and Washington in opposing the PRK and the three Indochinese countries. They continue to use their territory as a sanctuary to feed, support, and maintain the remnants of the reactionary Khmer groupings to oppose and undermine the Cambodian revolution. Now, they are ready to welcome U.S. imperialist military bases as well.

The adventurous policy full of dangers and mistakes being pursued by the Thai rulers is great cause for concern for the people of this country. In response to the good-willed peace proposal of the three countries that want to coexist in peace and cooperation with the Thai people and to resolve all conflicts through negotiations, the Thai authorities have always displayed a negative attitude by continuing to implement a policy of confrontation and adopt the reactionary, belligerent policy of the United States against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

The Thai paper BANGKOK POST made no bone about this when it wrote that should this plan be implemented, Thailand would be dragged into another form of regional arms race and the regional conflict would flare up.

The Washington-Bangkok military conspiracy has been intensified by Weinberger's trip to Thailand. This conspiracy befouls the atmosphere in the region and runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples of Thailand, of the region, and of the world as a whole. Together with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Cambodian people will never forget the bloody crimes committed by the U.S. B-52 Stratofortresses flying from military bases in Thailand. The Thai Armed Forces, hand in glove with the U.S. aggressor troops, once perpetrated countless crimes against the people in South Vietnam.

In the end, however, the United States suffered its bitter defeat in Vietnam. It is evident that Washington and Bangkok have not learned from the bitter lessons of the war when they paid dearly for their military adventure in this region. The military conspiracy between Washington and Bangkok has caused a serious threat to peace and security in the region. Both must bear full responsibility for all acts they have committed.

DK FORCES ATTACK PHNOM PENH MARKETS 25 APRIL

BK250148 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: After our national army attacked various important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies at Pochentong International airport on 16 April, the situation in Phnom Penh -- from Pochentong Airport to Phnom Penh town -- has been chaotic day and night. The Vietnamese enemies in Phnom Penh have been in great panic. They have imposed a state of emergency day and night and closed traffic in all areas.

Taking advantage of this chaotic situation in Phnom Penh, on 17 April our national army in Phnom Penh city lobbed hand grenades at and machine-gunned the Vietnamese enemies in Phsa Chas Market, killing four -- including two Vietnamese city administrators -- and wounding seven. We destroyed four pistols and some war materiel. At the same time, another group of our national army in Phnom Penh lobbed hand grenades at and machine-gunned the Vietnamese enemies in O Russei market. We killed four Vietnamese, including two market supervisors, wounded five others, and destroyed four pistols.

In sum, we killed 8 Vietnamese enemies, wounded 12 others, and destroyed 8 pistols and some war materiel in these two markets. The situation in Phnom Penh has become more chaotic everywhere until today.

AFP REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK241400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1334 GMT 24 Apr 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, April 24 (AFP) -- The driving force behind the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is the Soviet Union's desire to use Indochina as a strategic base in the Pacific region, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said here Thursday. Mr. Khieu Samphan told reporters that the Soviet Union wanted to make the Cambodian port of Kompong Som (formerly Sihanoukville) into a navy base similar to Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, where the Soviets station their aeronaval forces for the region according to Western sources.

"This would be a great change in the balance of forces in Southeast Asia and the Pacific," Mr. Khieu Samphan said of Cambodian bases, adding that this explained why the Soviet-backed Vietnamese could not be trusted to fulfill their pledge to withdraw from the country by 1990. In addition, he said the Vietnamese were realizing their half-century-old plan to create an "Indochinese federation" of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

These Soviet and Vietnamese "specific designs" were behind Vietnam's "flat refusal" of the eight-point peace plan proposed last month by the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition, which is backed by China as well as the non-communist Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN), Mr. Khieu Samphan said. He dismissed reports that Vietnam would be carrying out a partial withdrawal in July of its estimated 150,000 troops in Cambodia propping up the Heng Samrin regime which Hanoi installed in 1979 after driving out the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in New Delhi at a nonaligned countries foreign ministers meeting last week that Vietnam would this year honor its commitment for annual partial withdrawals from Cambodia. But Mr. Khieu Samphan called such a promise a "wind coming from the east" to make an impact before the annual United Nations General Assembly in September.

Asked about the bloody reign of the communist Khmer Rouge in Cambodia from 1975-1979, when they were believed responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of their citizens, he said: "In the past we made some mistakes."

"But to be frank one must agree that we were devoted wholeheartedly to the interests of our people and our Kampuchea (Cambodia)." He said the reign of the Khmer Rouge was too short to allow "us to rectify our mistakes." The Khmer Rouge have since proclaimed themselves to be non-communists.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, who said he joined the communist party when a student in Paris, added that he had abandoned communism "a long time ago." The leader of the Khmer Rouge, which is allied with two nationalist factions in the U.N. recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), said the resistance faced "an enemy quite superior in numbers and weaponry." The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the most powerful element of the resistance, say they field some 35,000 guerrillas from bases along the Thai-Cambodian border and in Cambodia. Yet he added: "From our experience during more than seven years in the struggle, we can fight the enemy by striking at his weak points."

Mr. Khieu Samphan told the press: "In this protracted war and with the pressure of international opinion (against the Vietnamese), the Vietnamese economy can not support indefinitely the weight of this war."

Asked about Soviet support, he said the Soviet Union could back the Vietnamese indefinitely, especially with the strategic gains to be made. But he said: "The decisive thing is the soldiers on the spot, and now the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese soldiers is lower and lower. In 1979, even small units dared to attack us, now Vietnamese forces stay in their entrenched positions."

The Khmer Rouge, as well as its allies the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have been claiming increasing success in deep penetration strikes inside Cambodia.

Mr. Khieu Samphan insisted that the three resistance members had overcome their differences "since we realize quite clearly that we have no alternative but to struggle together for the liberation of our beloved Kampuchea (Cambodia)." He refused to say if the Khmer Rouge radio claims to have killed 18,000 Vietnamese troops since last May was accurate, or an exaggeration. "What counts is the overall situation in the field," he said.

PRC LEADERS' GREETINGS ON DK ANNIVERSARY

BK170438 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86

[16 April Message from Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, and DK Vice President Khieu Samphan]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs:

Democratic Kampuchea,

On the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and in our own names, we would like to express to the samdech and their excellencies, and through you, to the CGDK and the heroic Cambodian people, our warm congratulations. The Vietnamese act of military aggression against Cambodia for the past more than 7 years has caused great suffering to the Cambodian nation and people and has seriously threatened peace and security in South-east Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. This act of aggression has been firmly condemned by many peace- and justice-loving countries and people the world over.

Over the past few years, under the CGDK leadership headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people and nationalist resistance armed forces, through common anger with the enemy and with a unanimous will to fight, have been waging a struggle full of heroism and tenacity against the Vietnamese aggressors and have successively thwarted military attacks and political maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors. This is a great contribution to winning back Cambodia's national independence and to safeguarding peace in this region and other parts of the world. They have constantly received sympathy and great support and assistance from the international community.

We are happy to note that the current situation in Cambodia is progressing well in favor of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Recently, the CGDK called a Cabinet meeting and put forward an 8-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. This is an event of historical significance. This proposal is reasonable and shows the sincere good will of the CGDK which has been actively searching for a political solution to the Cambodian issue. It has also received resounding assistance and support from the international community.

China and Cambodia, like the people of the two countries, have profound traditional ties of friendship. The Chinese Government and people, like the Asian countries and the international community, who love justice, will continue to resolutely support the just struggle of the Cambodian people for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors and firmly support the CGDK efforts to find a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue. We firmly believe that through the Cambodian people's just struggle, which is waged against the Vietnamese aggression for achieving Cambodia's independence, peace, neutrality, and nonaligned status, the friendship between the people of China and Cambodia will further develop and become stronger.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

Zhao Ziyang, Premier, State Council of the PRC

## Sihanouk Response

BK230712 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Text" of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's reply to PRC's President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang -- date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; to His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC;

Esteemed Excellencies:

On behalf of the Cambodian people and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea, in the names of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and in my own name, I have the honor of expressing our deep and heartfelt thanks to you and the glorious PRC for your noble message of greetings and support dated 16 April, 1986, on the occasion of Cambodia's National Day.

Your highly significant generous message, powerful, consistent, and firm support, and multiform generous aid constitute a great encouragement to all of us and all of the Cambodian people in the pursuance of our resolute struggle to liberate our nation and to build an independent, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia with territorial integrity. Our two countries and peoples have been linked by the bonds of fraternal friendship and indestructible solidarity in the defense of our common ideal: freedom, justice, and development.

The Cambodian people and I are extremely proud and happy with this beautiful and immortal friendship. In this sense, I ask Your Excellencies to accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

VONADK CARRIES VILLAGERS' LETTER TO HENG SAMRIN

BK230358 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Apr 86

[United "open letter" from people in Tbong Khmu, Ponhea Krek, and Kamchay Mea Districts to Heng Samrin]

[Excerpt] When the national army, nationalist forces, the people, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune officials attacked along the Tonle Toch above Toek Khleang along the border of Peareang and Lvea Em Districts, you, Heng Samrin, probably heard with your own ears despite the fact that the Vietnamese have tried to stifle all the news coming to you. We want to tell you clearly that when the national army, the nationalist forces, the Cambodian people, and soldiers united in their attacks against the Vietnamese enemy along Route 7 and Route 22 in Ponhea Krek District, Chea Sim, your comrade whom the Vietnamese also use as a puppet, hastily boarded a helicopter to return to Phnom Penh, shaking all over.

However, we would like to tell you and your colleague that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army wants to save you from the devilish grip of the Vietnamese aggressors so that all of you can come back to the Cambodian nation and people. Do not doubt the clement policy of the CGDK.

PASASON VIEWS U.S. BASES AS THREAT TO PEACE

BK240457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[PASASON 23 April commentary: "No One Believes It is For Defending Peace"]

[Text] In the past and at present the Washington ruling circles always stress that the purpose strengthening U.S. military forces is to safeguard peace. A story was recently concocted to deceive the Thai people and the world's people into believing that the planned shipment of a large quantity of war material for stockpiling in Thailand is for peace. How many people would believe these words, which, in fact, constitute a preparation for aggression?

Let us think why it is necessary for the the United States to bribe or pressure various countries to the extent that it has successfully set up 1,500 bases in 32 countries in the world and stationed about 500,000 soldiers and a large quantity of war means, including nuclear weapons, in various bases which are tens of thousands of kilometers away from its territory. Moreover, Washington has ambitiously built the "star wars" project to install weapons in the outer space with the objective of bombarding the world. Does this action prove that it is for the defense of peace?

Weapons and peace are two contradictory things. At present, all U.S. forces and weapons are for preparing to commit aggression against various socialist countries and to threaten and invade the countries Washington regards as undesirable. Some examples of this concept are the recent aggression against Libya and the occupation of Grenada and Lebanon in the past few years. U.S. weapons have been sent to the terrorists in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia in order to kill the local people.

To realize its arms race plan, particularly that of nuclear weapons, and to divert people's attention to its real objectives, Washington has repeatedly made up stories about threats from communism or about Soviet military threats. In Thailand it has concocted the story that there has been a military threat from Vietnamese troops and so on forth. In fact no one is threatening the United States and there is not a single Soviet military base around the United States. On the contrary, the United States has scattered and intensified its chain of forces around the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This chain starts from South Korea to Japan, the Philippines, the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Oman, Israel, Turkey, the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, Greece, Italy, Spain, the FRG, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, and Norway. These bases are clearly for U.S. militarist and bellicose aggression.

Meanwhile, consistently pursuing its peace policy, the Soviet Union has suspended nuclear testing for 8 months. At the same time, the world's people have called for an end to the arms race. Yet, pretending not to be aware of this call, Washington has continued its nuclear tests and the "star wars" project. Moreover, Weinberger, chief of the Pentagon, recently toured various countries to reactivate and seek new nests for U.S. aggressive forces in Asia and the Pacific. For this reason, what action or plan does the United States have to prove that it is safeguarding peace and that it is desirous of peace?

All plans and actions of Washington are aimed at defending its interests, using weapons and force to mend and protect the daily declining and deteriorating imperialism. Nevertheless, no weapon or special substance can help it since the state of deterioration will eventually become unmendable -- a fate that cannot be avoided by capitalism.

SITTHI MEETS WITH PRC'S QIAN QICHEN 23 APRIL

BK240748 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] This morning visiting PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed the role of superpowers in Southeast Asia, the Cambodian problem, and Thai-PRC relations. Reporting on their meeting, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit said:

[Begin recording] They discussed bilateral relations. PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is a PRC specialist on Soviet affairs and is the PRC representative in deputy foreign ministerial-level meetings with the Soviet Union. Because the Chinese official is knowledgeable about Soviet affairs, he and the Thai deputy prime minister discussed the role of superpowers in this region. Indeed, they also discussed the Cambodian problem, as the objective of Thai and Chinese policies is identical. They then discussed Thai-PRC bilateral relations; they also discussed trade, since the Thai deputy prime minister is chairman of several committees concerned with exports. They discussed the rice issue, as well.

The Thai deputy prime minister thanked China for buying 200,000 metric tons of Thai rice and emphasized the principle that developing countries should cooperate to help each other develop and conduct trade. These are the major topics discussed this morning. [end recording]

USSR'S KAPITSA PRAISES THAI UNSC VOTE ON LIBYA

BK240654 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 24 Apr 86 p 20

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, currently in Bangkok to attend the annual conference of ESCAP, granted an interview to reporters yesterday and praised Thailand's vote in favor of the United Nations Security Council's resolution condemning the U.S. air strikes on Libya. He said Thailand has demonstrated its "wisdom and independence". He said: "The government of the Kingdom of Thailand truly upholds the principle of independence. The Thai Government has demonstrated its wisdom and independence."

The Soviet deputy foreign minister also said that the United States lost five of its aircraft, not just one as stated by the government in Washington, in the air raids on Libya on 15 April. He said two of the F-111 jet bombers of the U.S. Air Force downed were based in England whereas another three bombers downed were from the U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. The five airplanes were shot down over the ocean. The United States tried to cover up the fact and said only one of its aircraft was shot down. However, the Soviet Union knows how many planes the United States lost because of information from Soviet national technical means.

THE NATION ON UNSC VOTE ON U.S., LIBYA

BK240149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Voting With a 'Heavy Heart' But Right Mind"]

[Text] The sovereignty of any country is something that is inviolable and sacrosanct, and it is the easiest thing in the world to say that Thailand, in deciding to vote against the American bombing of Libya last week, let down a firm ally and in doing so, incurred its ire. It is also easy to point out that this vote was occasioned out of pique, on the ground that Thailand stands to suffer considerably as a result of the implementation of the U.S. Farm Act, the consequences of which are bound to affect the Thai economy adversely.

To begin with, the two matters are totally unrelated, whatever politicians or diplomats might be inclined to surmise.

As a member of the United Nations Security Council, Thailand's decision to condemn the United States' bombing of Libyan bases that resulted in the loss of innocent lives, was made unequivocally on the principle of the issue. It was Lord Action who once said, "Violence begets violence. Absolute violence begets absolutely." [as published] And Thailand, with the courage and conviction that even in these days of unmitigated violence and widespread international terrorism, nations cannot live in peace by subscribing to the caveman instincts of an 'eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth,' stuck steadfastly to its own down-to-earth principle of 'live and let live' in making such a fundamental decision.

Friendship can also be a two-edged sword that can be cutting in the extreme. In this particular instance, the Thai vote would, as some have been at pains to point out, appear to have been a stab in the back. Nothing, however, can be further from the truth.

When Thai Ambassador to the United Nations, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, addressed the UN Security Council Tuesday, he said, "...The situation, which had been growing more dangerous day by day (terrorism) ... has now followed a rugged path, strewn with corpses and mangled limbs of innocent victims. Before it lie a revolving door of retribution and an escalator of violence. Where will this passage lead to? No one can tell. Perhaps an unending corridor of despair and desolation. "Surely, this is not what is intended by 'development of international cooperation, in accordance with the Rules of International Law!' ... By its very nature, the Charter circumscribes unilateral action by providing multilateral rules and procedures."

He wound up his impassioned appeal with these words, "My delegation casts its vote with a heavy heart, not only because of abiding friendship and understanding, but also because of the death and suffering of so many innocent people, because the circles of violence has been joined with no end in sight, and because despair and desperation have displaced diplomacy to the detriment of world peace." To say that these sentiments do not reflect the sincere feelings of a sovereign nation in the cause of international peace would also mean that the deep desire of a country such as Thailand for true peace has not been properly understood. If anything, the immediate reactions of horror at Thailand's stance on an issue of vital importance are not in concord with an objective assessment of the Thai standpoint, which has been based on the highest moral principles.

As for Thailand's stand reflecting its anger at the U.S. Farm Act, the very assertion is hardly justified in any sense of the term.

#### NAEO NA ASKS PREM TO TAKE STAND ON FARM ACT

BK210935 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 20 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Note to the Thai Prime Minister"]

[Text] Thailand has been suffering through a bad dream for nearly 4 months now over the impact of the U.S. Farm Act. It appears, however, that only Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has been acting on the issue, using both appeals and threats to get the United States to stop using the Farm Act to undermine Thai rice markets. The deputy prime minister's measures show that the United States does not care about Thailand. Sitthi's remarks about "readiness to lose a friend like the United States" have not evoked any positive response from the United States. This should tell Thailand that more concrete actions are needed to confirm the seriousness of the deputy foreign minister's words.

NAEO NA feels that it is now time for the prime minister to come out and play the game. His moves made through the government spokesman or his other indirect ploys may have been enough to solve domestic political situations, but that won't work on international problems. It is time for the prime minister to state the country's stand on the issue publicly. After his statement, action must be taken to show clearly that Thailand is willing to lose a friend like the United States. NAEO NA feels that both the prime minister and the Foreign Ministry know best about what Thailand should do to make the United States realize that it really can lose Thailand as an ally, although lately the United States has shown less regard for its allies.

But NAEO NA does not think the United States will remain idle if it faces a real prospect of losing an ally like Thailand, which is the front-line state in Southeast Asia, because it could mean a great change in the international political situation in the region. In case the United States is willing to take a risk by remaining idle, what does Thailand have to lose from downgrading its relationship with the United States and upgrading its ties with the socialist countries?

What NAEO NA has said today probably will make General Prem and the Foreign Ministry uneasy. This is understandable because Thailand's foreign policy has been to tail after the United States for some 40 years and because it has been a policy of compromise, which has enabled Thailand to survive many international crises. But the present world has changed too much. If Thailand does not change with it and do so in time, its future in the current economic struggle is bleak indeed.

#### THAI-AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MEMORANDUM SIGNED

BK240852 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A memorandum of understanding -- or the so-called basic agreement -- between the Thai and Australian Governments was signed this morning at the Defense Ministry by the prime minister and Australian ambassador, Richard John Smith. The memorandum of understanding is a basic agreement in which Australia gives assistance under a defense cooperation program to the Thai Government. There are no previous memorandums on an agreement on this matter. However, the Australian Defense Ministry's assistance to Thailand has increased, such as in assigning research and development officials to the Thai Armed Forces, and the Thai Defense Ministry has assigned liaison officers to take care of Thai officials studying under Australian Armed Forces grants. For this reason, the agreement serves to specify the privileges of officials of either country working in the other and to put on record the history of Thai-Australian relations.

Australian assistance to Thailand now includes projects to train Thai soldiers in various skills and military vehicle repair and construction [word indistinct] Thai officials observation and study tours in Australia.

#### PREM COMMENTS ON UPCOMING CUT IN GASOLINE PRICES

BK240921 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government's second reduction of oil prices, to be effective from 29 April, will help reduce production costs and will benefit the people as a whole. He said this while opening a meeting of the joint public-private consultative committee at the Bangkok Bank headquarters yesterday.

[Begin Prem recording] The government will make a considerable reduction in oil prices as recommended by the Petroleum Policy Committee. The reduction will help you cut production costs and should have a welcome impact on consumers. The price reductions will be effective from 29 April. We have to begin the reductions on 29 April because the oil companies have appealed to us saying that their stocks of oil at the current price will not be depleted until 29 April.

I feel that this reduction should benefit all of us. It should have an impact on the unemployment situation, because factories should not have to think seriously about surplus workers now that production costs have been reduced. Despite this, our unemployment problem will remain. For this reason, I want to ask the private sector to look into how it can help tackle the unemployment situation. [end recording]

ATHIT ON PROBLEMS OF WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE SETUP

BK240125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday it might not be easy to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand because of financial restraints. The general said he believed funding would be the biggest problem, adding that the requirement that Thailand contribute half of the stockpile's maintenance costs would place a heavy burden on the country's limited budget. "A huge amount of money will be needed. As I see it, the whole budget for the Armed Forces will not be sufficient to meet the costs," he said.

Gen Athit said, however, that he realised that the United States had good intentions to help strengthen Thailand's security by setting up a war reserve stockpile here. Apart from Thailand's financial problem, he said, the American Congress also had to amend a law to allow the United States to set up a war stockpile in this country where no U.S. bases exist. However, he said that the legal problem could be overcome without much difficulty.

National Democracy Party leader Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, meanwhile, said he supported the war stockpile idea because it would serve Thailand's defence purposes and boost the country's security.

AQUINO SAYS NPA ATTACK 'DIMMED' RECONCILIATION

HK251111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manila, April 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday deplored a communist rebel attack that killed two Filipino journalists and eight soldiers but said she hoped this would not dampen her efforts to negotiate a political solution to the insurgency.

Mrs Aquino expressed her personal condolences to the families of Reuters' Manila Bureau chief photographer Willy Vicoy, MANILA BULLETIN correspondent Pete Mabazza [per AFP correction] and Colonel Alberto Sudiacal who were ambushed by the New People's Army (NPA).

"The bullets that snuffed out their lives and wounded others have dimmed, but, I hope, not extinguished the prospects for a speedy reconciliation with those who have not seen the light of non-violent change," Mrs Aquino said in a statement.

Seven other soldiers also were slain in Thursday's roadside attack near Gattaran Town, in the northern province of Cagayan, the site of a hit-and-run war over the past week that had claimed the lives of 33 rebels and 17 soldiers.

The president said Sunday she would soon call for a limited ceasefire within which the government would negotiate with top leaders of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, whose NPA has been waging a 17-year guerrilla campaign.

Mr Vicoy, who won distinction for his photo coverage of the Vietnam war for United Press International, was a friend of Mrs Aquino. He once took the official portrait of the first family.

"Their death and the wounding of their companions should make it plain to all that we cannot continue with this senseless violence without straining the bonds of unity and brotherhood among all Filipinos," Mrs Aquino said. "I am inclined to view this latest of killings as an aberration of a few misguided elements who will ultimately realize the futility of raising arms against their own countrymen."

FURTHER FROM AQUINO TV INTERVIEW 23 APRIL

## Indecisiveness Denied

HK240429 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [23 April] denied charges that she is indecisive in dealing with recalcitrants and the troublesome opposition to her government. She said she is very tolerant of all groups because the Philippines is a free country. She also appealed for time to give the people a better government.

[Begin Aquino recording] Well, Luis, I have always said that I am the complete opposite of Marcos, and it is not a question of being too kind. It's just that I would like everybody to give us time, time to get everything, time to get everything organized. And I want to thank you -- that's why I [words indistinct]. Luis, in the beginning you were saying all about the positive side. And I wish we could hear more of that. But lately there have been too many criticisms, and all I'm asking for -- it's only been 2 months, not even 2 months. But give us time and we do promise you that we will give you a better government.

Certainly, also the reason why we have not arrested anybody is because this is a free country now and everybody is free to say what he wants and to do what he wants -- so long as he does not hurt other citizens in the process. [end recording]

Military Relations 'Good'

HK240427 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Capitalized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] Over at Malacanang, President Aquino has dispelled rumors of a planned military coup against her. Interviewed by Luis Beltran over Channel 4, Mrs. Aquino said she enjoys the support of the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] 250,000 officers and men. She said she is in constant touch with the military, especially on security matters.

[Begin Aquino recording] We have very good relations with the military, in fact, after my speech at UP [University of the Philippines], General Ramos in fact came up to me and told me that he was very happy and he was very pleased with what I said, especially what I said about the military. And then I do have many talks with the officers, not only the present officers but also many of the retired officers, and I constantly ask them for advice on how I should deal with the military. And I think most of the military are supporting me. Of course there are some that are still loyal to Mr. Marcos. THEY DO NOT BELIEVE WHAT MINISTER PONCE ENRILE AND GENERAL RAMOS TOLD ME ABOUT REALLY SUPPORTING MY GOVERNMENT. I BELIEVE THEY WILL DO THIS AND THAT THEY WILL HELP, NOT JUST MYSELF, BUT OUR ENTIRE NATION SO THAT WE CAN PROSPER. [end recording]

In the same interview program, President Aquino said her government would continue to exercise maximum tolerance towards rallies and demonstrations but she emphasized that they should all be peaceful and within the bounds. The president also said that she would ask the local officers in charge to check rallies that tend to go out of hand.

[Begin Aquino recording] IF THIS CAN BE ALLOWED [words indistinct] will continue to harass others, especially innocent bystanders. SO THIS IS WHAT I HAVE BEEN CLARIFYING, THAT I CALLED OUR MAYOR MEL LOPEZ [words indistinct] AND MAYOR PASCUAL OF SAN JUAN, AND I TOLD THEM THAT THEY SHOULD SEE WHAT GOOD METHODS THEY CAN USE SO THAT NO ONE WILL GET HURT IN THESE DEMONSTRATIONS THAT ARE GOING ON NOW. [end recording]

EXCERPT OF LAUREL ADDRESS TO UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

HK240319 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 23 Apr 86 p 4

["Excerpts" from a speech by Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel at the University of the Philippines [UP] Alumni Homecoming at the Manila Hotel on April 19]

[Text] First, I would like to emphasize that the fateful events of Feb 22 to 25 were an authentic people's revolution and not a picnic as some of its detractors have tried to insinuate.

The Lord above knows and some of us can testify as well, that in many instances during those four days, a manic hand controlled by a fevered, frantic mind could have brought death and destruction to tens of thousands of people on both sides of the barricades. There could have been a bloodbath -- that would have rent this country asunder and from which we could never have recovered. Fortunately, God willed that it would be virtually bloodless.

That bloodless revolution was a genuine explosion of a long simmering protest against the injustices, the poverty, and the ignominy that had long victimized the people and which were aggravated by fourteen long years of martial misrule.

We can live with poverty but not with injustice. An empty stomach may make a man restless and unruly; but it is only when he sees his dignity and his freedom trampled upon that he dares to defy and to charge the ramparts of authority.

The eruption of the social volcano, however, is far from over. The upheaval that brought out the lava and magma to bury the despised dictatorship, the great outburst that shook and swept away the unwanted regime, is not yet completed. The temblor and the rumblings are still there.

While the Philippine Revolution of 1986 has been cheered throughout the world, while the free nations around us have toasted us for the bloodless triumph of a people's revolt, they have seen only the colorful cascades from afar. They have not seen nor felt the aftershocks of that convulsion.

I need not tell you about the various manifestations of these aftershocks. You are well aware of the discontent, the impatience, the confusion and the tumult that still reverberates across the land. You can very well see that the revolution has not run its full course. The deep grumblings sweeping across our land mean that the unfinished revolution may still take us to one of three possible directions:

One, a swing to the extreme Right, which means a military takeover; a violent coup that might take place when the military and the masses perceive that the dictatorial regime they helped overthrow has been replaced by a government just as corrupt or as hopelessly ineffective.

Two, a swing to the extreme Left, which means a communist takeover, perhaps even more violent and horrifying, which may succeed if the people lend it their support the moment they sense that the new government has failed to address the people's legitimate needs and grievances and gives them no hope for a better life.

Or, three, this government, by the grace of God, may succeed, causing the tremors and the aftershocks to settle down and cease, allowing the return of normalcy and stability, so that economic recovery can begin and our people can start to work out a brighter, more secure tomorrow.

The first two scenarios would bring about a more devastating eruption that would mangle beyond recognition all the traditions, values and institutions we hold dear -- family, livelihood, freedom of movement, freedom of worship, privacy, and all the personal and political rights that international covenants recognize as sacred and inalienable.

It is only the third scenario that gives us the only way out of the dire consequences made possible by the people's revolution. Ironically, it is perhaps the hardest course to take because it demands from us the highest measure of courage, determination, drive, commitment, patience and sacrifice.

During the campaign, Cory Aquino and I covered 68 provinces in 50 days, delivered nearly a thousand speeches, reaching out to teeming millions of our people. We fought together with you, to bring about change without bloodshed, change that would pull out our people from tyranny and despair. It was a back-breaking battle. But now -- after less than two months of trying to sort out sanity from the monstrous madness, the wanton waste, the staggering indebtedness, and the unmitigated corruption of the Marcos regime -- we realize that we must wage a new war if we are to win completely our people's liberation.

First in our list of priorities should be the immediate return to a constitutional government. While the exigency of undoing oppressive decrees and legalized plunder has impelled the proclamation of a provisional "Freedom Constitution," this is only a first-aid remedy intended to cope with the crisis. We must achieve full political and constitutional normalcy under a constitution truly reflective of the people's aspirations if we are to forestall official excesses under a rule of law.

The sooner we are able to do this, the better for our people. We could quickly put an end to such aberrations as a rump parliament, preposterous claims to the presidency or vice presidency, unpopular OICs, and empty threats about the return of a self-proclaimed government-in-exile which is now funding pathetic demonstrations of so-called "people's will" which is a poor limitation of "people's power."

In the timetable adopted by President Aquino, we should be able to convene the Constitutional Commission on the 25th of May. The commission should be able to draft a Constitution in three months' time. There is therefore basis for hope that the Constitutional Commission will be ready with the draft of the new Constitution before the end of August. Following a nationwide educational and informational campaign on the provisions of the proposed Constitution, including the features of the government it seeks to establish, we should be able to submit it for ratification by our people by the end of September.

Assuming that the Constitution is ratified, hopefully, we can call for elections for the new legislature and local governments two months later, or by the second week of November, or thereabouts, after a campaign period of 45 to 60 days. This, I believe, would be a reasonable timetable. And so, unless it is disrupted by new calamities, God ordained or man-made, we may expect a return to political normalcy and constitutional democracy before the year is over.

I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of instituting the constitutional and legal framework within which our government and the succeeding ones should operate. There are those who differ with me on this, who say that we should defer as long as possible the return to a full constitutional democracy and instead concentrate on economic and business programs.

I believe, however, that political stability is the key to economic recovery. We cannot begin our economic program unless we put our house in order. We cannot discuss what we are to eat for lunch while our house is still on fire.

In our search for economic recovery. I submit that priority should be given to self-sufficiency in food, the creation of jobs and livelihood opportunities, and the improvement of the business climate so we may encourage investments and economic enterprise.

This government must give the highest priority to meeting the basic needs of the great majority of our people, especially the hungry, the unemployed, the unfortunate, and the poorest of the poor.

We must undertake related thrusts at rural mobilization to raise the living standards of the 70 percent of our people who still live in the farm. We must allocate more resources towards a more effective implementation of land reform -- utilizing indigenous and non-destructive farm technologies, productivity-oriented farm management technics, and equitable distribution policies that will make good and other basic goods affordable and available to everyone.

This basic-needs approach and rural mobilization strategies would enable us to meet head-on the insurgency problem -- now threatening as much as one fifth of our countryside.

On the whole, we must not only dismantle the repressive decrees of the past regime. We must demolish the age-old structures of injustice which continue to keep the common man in bondage and in shame.

LAUREL DEFENDS APPOINTMENT OF ENVOY TO HAWAII

HK250043 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Vice-president and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel yesterday defended the appointment of Tomas Gomez as Consul General to Honolulu in view of the opposition to Gomez's appointment by several Hawaiian legislators. According to Laurel the situation in Honolulu is unique because of the presence of deposed President Marcos in the city.

Marcos with his large following of predominantly Ilocano Hawaiians has caused a problem for the Hawaiian legislators who want to appease the large number of Ilocano voters.

The appointment of Gomez has met strong opposition because he has been known to be a rabid supporter of President Aquino. "One does not have to be an Ilocano to be a consul in Honolulu," according to Laurel.

Laurel said that what is needed in Honolulu is a person that cannot be corrupted or bought by Marcos. "Although Gomez is a personal friend of the President he is a person which the government can trust to take care of the interest of all Filipinos in Hawaii," according to Laurel.

The fear of the pro-Marcos Filipinos that Gomez will not take care of their interest is unfounded and he should be given the benefit of the doubt, he said. Laurel added that the appointment of Gomez does not violate his policy on political appointees for diplomatic posts because his appointment falls within the 30 percent quota set for political appointees.

Gomez had spoken out repeatedly against Marcos' staying in Hawaii on the ground that his presence polarizes the Filipino community in the islands. He had earlier offered his house in Miami to Marcos just to get him out of Hawaii.

AQUINO URGED TO HEAL UNIDO-LABAN RIFT

HK250049 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Text] It is only President Aquino who can stop the warring political factions from spreading disunity within the administration. Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said that Ms. Aquino can succeed in consolidating the political forces under her "if she puts her mind to it."

Laurel has submitted to the President a merger plan involving the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido] under his leadership and the Partido Demokrata ng Pilipinas headed by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel. However, before the President could act on the Laurel recommendation which was sent to her two weeks ago, Pimentel announced his rejection of the proposal last Tuesday.

Pimentel claimed that fusion of the Unido and the PDP-LABAN into a single party will wipe out the identity of the PDP-LABAN.

Another explosive issue raised by some Unido members is the appointment of officers-in-charge by Pimentel. These replaced not only Kilusang Bagong Lipunan local officials but also those elected as Unido candidates.

The President had set up a three-man cabinet committee to pass over the list of OIC's but Laurel claimed that his copy of the list has not been received.

The inability of Pimentel to satisfy fellow administration leaders on the merger plan and the designation of OIC's has created an internal issue within administration ranks.

Administration insiders said that the President should intervene to prevent the issue from disrupting the government operations. Some leaders wanted the cabinet to mediate but this has to be authorized first by the President, it was pointed out.

Laurel, while acknowledging that Ms. Aquino has her hands full with the problems of state, preserving party unity "is one of the important items to be considered."

"It could lay to rest the jockeying for positions," he added, obviously referring to the charges that Pimentel has been appointing his OIC's to bolster his presidential ambition.

Pimentel has denied this accusation hurled by his political foe, former MP Homobono Adaza. In the meantime, members of the PDP-LABAN rallied behind Pimentel whom they said is "doing his best for the success of the Aquino administration."

#### JUSTICE MINISTER ON CRITICISM AGAINST AQUINO

BK240405 Manila PNA in English 0350 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) -- Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales Wednesday belied criticisms that Philippine President Corazon Aquino is a dictator. "She will never be a dictator even if you give her all the powers," he said in a speech before the Production Management Association of the Philippines (PROMAP).

Gonzales said "President Aquino is not a dictator, she is the exact opposite of former President Marcos." Aquino will only exercise the powers granted her under Proclamation No. 3 that will be good for the Filipino people, he added.

Gonzales said: "Watch your government, watch me and the other Cabinet members."

"Judge your government not for what it can do but for what it has done for the well-being of our people", he said.

Gonzales cited the gains of the present government despite that it is just less than 60-days-old.

He said there is a rebirth of freedom in the land. This is borne out, he said, that not a single person has been arrested or detained because of his beliefs.

The Aquino government is rebuilding the nation from the ashes and ruins of a ruthless dictatorship, he said. "Aquino deserves the genuine support of us all. Give her a chance to win," he added.

FORMER SENATOR CALLS FOR ARMED FORCES REDUCTION

HK240509 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Apr 86 p 12

[By Tenny F. Soriano]

[Text] Former Sen Justiniano S. Montano said yesterday there is a need to reduce the strength of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In a press conference held at his Greenhills residence, Montano said "a big and strong army is a constant threat, specially when it is led and manned by persons from a single region."

He said one of the biggest problems left by deposed President Marcos is the "Ilocanization of the Armed Forces."

"It was a strong and big army which sustained ex-President Marcos during his regime," said Montano who arrived from the United States last Feb 28 after 14 years of exile.

As early as the first term of Marcos, Montano said he had already questioned the size and strength of the armed forces which was then about 50,000. He said the then Speaker Jose Laurel Jr. agreed with him in his observations and likewise raised the same issue. "The reaction of Marcos was harsh and effective. He had Laurel deposed as speaker and substituted him with Cornelio Villareal," said Montano.

Today, Montano said the Armed Forces has about 250,000 men which according to him is now five times its pre-Marcos strength. He proposed that the Constitutional Commission should assess the establishment of a ratio or porportion in the Armed Forces, among the various cultural and regional divisions.

"We cannot pretend that we are a unified people without any feeling of regionalism or regional prejudices. We may say that this defect in our subconscious has been exacerbated by ex-President Marcos" said Montano.

Montano called on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to look into his problem seriously or if possible, ask the President to transfer him to another ministry.

In the same press conference, Montano urged Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. to change all provincial officials of Cavite from the governor down to mayors. With the exception of six towns, namely Bacoor, Rosario, Silang, Noveleta, Tanza and Maragondon, Montano said all the mayors in the remaining towns should now be replaced.

He also said he is proposing for the post of acting Cavite governor former Kawit Mayor Florentino Bautista. Montano volunteered to work with a deputy to be appointed by Pimentel in carrying out the selection of municipal mayors within five days. It was revealed that there are three aspirants to the Cavite governorship, which included former undersecretary of Trade and Commerce Fernando Campos, Edong Gimenez, son of the former Auditor General Pedro Gimenez and Bautista.

VISITING JAPANESE SENATOR URGES STRESS ON REFORMS

HK231213 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The Philippine Government should lay more stress on improving the national economy rather than pursuing its case against deposed President Marcos.

This statement was made by visiting Japanese Senator (Yutaka Hata) in a press conference at the Manila Hotel. (Yutaka) said the improvement of the economy and the opening of more jobs should be the primary concern of the Philippine Government. The Japanese official is in the country to assess his government's possible assistance to the Philippines.

#### TRADE UNIONS PROPOSE 6-MONTH STRIKE MORATORIUM

HK250417 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Major trade unions yesterday [24 April] proposed a 6-month moratorium on strikes to help the Philippine economy recover. A Malacanang spokesman said union leaders told President Aquino they would welcome meeting business leaders to work out an arrangement that would ensure industrial peace. Union leaders have agreed to support the government's economic recovery program and asked business and industry leaders to also declare a moratorium on shutdowns and firing of employees.

#### FORMER NPA CHIEF ON AMNESTY FOR SOLDIERS

HK200816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 20 (AFP) -- Former communist guerrilla chief Bernabe Buscayno favors the granting of amnesty to soldiers who committed human rights violations provided they confessed their wrongdoings, a newspaper reported here Sunday.

The soldiers must confess their wrongdoings and produce 600 missing persons believed to have been abducted by the military, the newspaper MALAYA quoted Mr. Buscayno as saying at a breakfast forum here Saturday.

The former communist New People's Army (NPA) chief, also known as Commander Dante, was among hundreds of political prisoners ordered freed by Corazon Aquino soon after she assumed the presidency last February.

Mr. Buscayno was apparently reacting to the proposal voiced by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that soldiers who committed human rights violations in their 17-year battle with the NPA be pardoned, as the freed rebels had been. Mr. Enrile, a former ally of Ferdinand Marcos until he led a military revolt which toppled the strongman, had made the comment in view of plans by a presidential committee on human rights to prosecute erring soldiers.

The committee has said 602 dissidents disappeared in a 10-year period during Mr. Marcos's rule and that they were either kidnapped or executed by the military.

Mrs. Aquino's spokesman Rene Saguisag has said the president had not received an official proposal from Mr. Enrile. The newspaper said Mr. Buscayno stressed that he was expressing his personal opinion which did not necessarily reflect the thinking of the NPA leadership.

#### REBEL ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL LUZON DECREASE

HK240428 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 23 Apr 86 p 3

[By Ben Gamos]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Insurgents in Central Luzon appear to have taken a wait-and-see attitude on the government call for reconciliation. Military authorities in the region are inclined to believe such a policy had been adopted due to the marked decrease in rebel activities.

Col. Plaridel M. Abaya, commander of the Regional Unified Command, said there has not been any major encounter between military forces and the rebels since late February when the Aquino government took power. Government troops have limited their anti-insurgency campaign to "security operations" such as negotiations for the surrender of the rebels are reportedly underway.

Security operations pertain to troop foot and mobile patrols. They are carried out to protect the people against harassments by armed bands. Abaya said the insurgents could be lying low while they monitor government initiatives on the reconciliation effort.

Lately talks filtered out from military sources saying that negotiations for the surrender of some rebel leaders in the region were being worked out by a multi-sector group. No responsible military source would confirm this.

Two top rebel commanders are operating in Central Luzon. They are Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog and Juanito Rivera, alias Commander Juaning. Commander Bilog succeeded Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante as head of the New People's Army, military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The government has put up a P250,000 price for his capture "dead or alive." Commander Jianing, a cousin of Commander Dante has a P150,000 price.

Commander Dante who was captured in Mexico, Pampanga in 1976 was among the hundreds of political prisoners released by President Aquino in early March. There are unconfirmed reports that Commander Dante has been tapped by the government in the surrender negotiations.

#### COMMUNIST FRONT URGES DISMANTLING OF U.S. BASES

BK240345 Manila PNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) — The current conflict between the United States and Libya might draw the Philippines into a war not of its own making, according to the National Democratic Front (NDF).

In its publication, the NDF -- a front of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines -- said the use of a U.S. military bases [as received] in Britain in bombing Libya focuses anew the actual nature and use of U.S. military bases here. The bases here, it said, are to protect U.S. interest in Asia and the Middle East.

Under the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement, Clark and Subic bases in northern Philippines may be used as launching pads for staging attacks on other countries, thus making the Philippines "easy targets in war," it added.

"We must not allow ourselves to be used by the U.S. in causing hundreds of casualties, most of whom were civilians," the statement said. It must be noted, the NDF said, that the U.S. "supported and aremd leaders of rughless" regimes like Pinochet of Chile, Suharto of Indonesia, Somoza of Nicaragua, Shah of Iran and Duvalier of Haiti."

It described the U.S. attack on Libya as an "act of aggression, pure and smiple" against a sovereign state. The NDF, likewise, called on the Filipino people to protect [as received] the latest U.S. act and urged the immediate dismantling of its bases here.

SISON TERMS CHANCES OF CEASE-FIRE 'BRIGHT'

HK250021 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Virginia Novenario]

[Text] Chances of ceasefire between the Aquino government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm (New People's Army) are bright. This was the claim of Jose Maria Sison, identified as CPP founding chairman, in an interview with the NEWS HERALD yesterday.

"Ceasefire is a reasonable and attainable goal. The best ceasefire is one that is based on mutually satisfactory terms, especially as it would serve for the common good of the people or against a common enemy, for example, Mr Marcos," said one of the better known political prisoners under the deposed regime.

Disclaiming any knowledge of the status, conditions or approaches of the current negotiations on either side, Sison, however, suggested that the government and the CPP-NPA compare their programs "to see what points they can agree on."

The points of agreement between the Unido-Laban ng Bayan program and the CPP-NDF program can serve as the basis of the ceasefire agreement between the government and the NPA. "Or they can also work for some more time to develop their points of agreement," Sison said.

Sison expressed confidence in the insurgents' intention to forge a ceasefire with the government despite recent clashes between the NPA and the government. "They just have not found a suitable representative yet," he said. "These clashes occur because there is no ceasefire yet," he explained.

However, Sison said he believes that the CPP is not so much desirous of legalization, but President Aquino can unilaterally legalize the party. "This can put the party in a quandary whether to surface and become legal or not," he pointed out.

Sison claims to have been cut off from the CPP-NPA mainstream by his more than eight years' detention. He said he has no desire to get involved with the current negotiations nor with the prepared commission for national reconciliation. He expressed the view, however, that the "armed revolutionary movement" has far better chances now for advancing rapidly because of the greater number of factions in the struggle today. "The revolutionary movement is far better financed now and the conditions and opportunities are more favorable now," he observed.

"Unlike before when the battle was one-sided with Marcos using power and inflicting violence, the battle is now two-sided." A "battle royale" is in the offing with the "Marcos forces bound to expand and intensify their opposition to the Aquino regime" if the latter is unable to solve the "worsening political and economic crisis of the ruling system," even while "the conditions for the advance of the revolutionary movement are accelerated," Sison said.

"The Marcos forces are the biggest and most immediate threat to the Aquino government," Sison said. The Marcos forces are "far stronger than the opposition was in the Marcos regime." They have "big financial assets inside and outside the country, armed followers inside and outside the military, and political agents at every level of the government," he warned. The Marcos "loyalists" bloc in the military can even maneuver to pit the Enrile-Ramos camp against Aquino supporters in the military, he speculated.

Sison warned a "fractious" military complex and suggested that President Aquino create a Commission on Appointments for the military in order for her to assume full control of the military as Commander-in-Chief.

#### GEN RAMOS DOUBTS SINCERITY OF COMMUNISTS

BK240319 Manila PNA in English 0314 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 24 (PNA) -- Armed Forces chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos Thursday said he doubted the sincerity of the communists to respond to President Corazon Aquino's call for peace and reconciliation.

He said he based his observation on the recent attacks by communist guerrillas against the military in various parts of the country. Nearly 500 persons had been killed in insurgency-related incidents since the Aquino government was installed last Feb 25.

General Ramos said the communists "must show on a longer-term basis how they intend to help the government and our society attain ultimate peace and order so that various programs of the government improve the quality of life of the Filipinos." He said he believed the national government should take the initial steps to convince the rebels to lay down their arms and return to folds of the law.

Ramos said the New Armed Forces of the Philippines had always followed the order of President Aquino regarding reconciliation with rebels and other belligerent groups in the country. Ramos said the government has taken the initial lead by setting free several hundreds political detainees.

He added: "The military is still maintaining desposition in spite of several attacks initiated by communist who have taken advantage of the situation by initiating attacks on government troops who are merely performing their basic duties of securing peace and order in the country."

#### ENRILE CLAIMS NPA 'SHATTERED' RECONCILIATION CALL

HK250739 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today accused the New People's Army of shattering a government-initiated ceasefire. At the same time, he warned of a massive military counteraction against the rebels for the ambush-slay of eight military personnel and two newsmen yesterday in Cagayan. The details from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] He said that this event and elsewhere signal the confrontation between the military and the NPA despite President Aquino's call for a ceasefire. Enrile says that since they fired the first shot, the dissidents must expect some [words indistinct] until the ceasefire is in place and done in a manner and under terms acceptable to everyone. He said the military must perform its mission to protect the integrity and honor and the interest of the republic of the people.

Enrile hinted: We will calibrate the use of the military effort, but [words indistinct] it is our determined resolution to see to it that unless the political solution is acceptable to the other side, this would come to the [words indistinct]. Enrile lamented that the Cagayan ambush was an unfortunate incident because he said it shattered the call of our lady president for reconciliation. [end recording]

ENRILE, MUSLIM LEADERS REACT TO SECESSION MOVE

HK240433 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] On the secessionist movement, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the full force of the law will be applied against the leaders of a move to separate Mindanao from the rest of the country. Enrile said the move must be suppressed to protect the integrity of the republic.

[Begin Enrile recording] We must not allow a condition to set into our land where everyone would want to do something that would tend to destabilize the government, and if anyone should persist in doing that then we will be compelled -- not only by necessity, but as a matter of duty -- to see to it and all such efforts will be finally (put to rest). That means that we will have to apply the law against them. [words indistinct] apply the law against them, we will have to probably bring them under military custody. [end recording]

Meantime a top Mindanao leader has hailed the national reconciliation efforts of President Aquino. Former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo underscored the need for unity among Filipinos. He said Filipinos of whatever persuasion and creed must work together for the country's progress.

[Begin Dimaporo recording] [Words indistinct] I really believe that what we need is unity, not division. And I would like to congratulate President Aquino for her efforts on national reconciliation. [end recording]

As this developed, the former governor of Tawi Tawi has vowed to support the movement planning to declare Mindanao and other southern parts of the country an independent nation. Former KBL Mayor Nur Jaffar says he is in support of the movement because he sees in it the development of Mindanao. The movement is being spearheaded by Reuben Canoy who was a defeated presidential candidate in the last election. Many however did not know that he was a candidate as he was abroad most of the time during the campaign period.

Meantime a top Muslim leader says the Moro National Liberation Front will not support the move to create a Federal Republic of Mindanao. Chairman Sali Wali of the Western Mindanao autonomous government says the MNLF will insist on the autonomy which was embodied in the Tripoli Agreement. Wali categorically rejected the move of defeated presidential candidate Reuben Canoy to create a separate republic. Wali says there are some 20,000 MNLF returnees in Western Mindanao who will not support Canoy.

Julio Climaco, the son of slain Zamboanga mayor Cesar Climaco, says that the government should not be [word indistinct] in arresting the leaders of the movement.

'CEASE-FIRE IN PLACE' IN 3 MINDANO REGIONS

HK220635 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 20 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Marigold Yao and Ding Carias]

[Excerpt] The Moro National Liberation Front yesterday said that there is a "ceasefire-in-place" in three regions in Mindanao between the MNLF and government forces. In a telephone interview, Sitti Zawiya Espino, MNLF spokesman, said the ceasefire-in-place is a preparatory move to the projected total ceasefire agreement.

Under the ceasefire-in-place, all MNLF rebels are supposed to stay put while government units are not supposed to operate in MNLF areas.

The ceasefire-in-place, operative in Western Mindanao, southern Mindanao and central Mindanao, does not call for units to surrender their firearms, Espino emphasized.

She said a real ceasefire agreement cannot be implemented until after formal negotiations on the "Tripoli agreement" are finished. MNLF representatives yesterday met with Vice President Salvador H. Laurel for a briefing on the ceasefire agreement.

The agreement aims to coordinate the movement of troops of the MNLF, Bangsa Moro Association (BMA), and the armed forces. It was signed by Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, RUC [Regional Unified Command] and Recom [Regional Command] 12 commanding general, and accepted by Ruc Soutcom [Southern Command] Commander Gen. Jose Magno.

With the troop coordination, the AFP and MNLF will conduct joint field inspection to insure the observance of the agreement. The agreement, however, does not mean that the Muslim forces will surrender their arms to the government.

The ceasefire-in-place means that the Bangsa Moro Forces will remain in their areas. The AFP on the other hand, will not operate in such areas. Joint investigation of any violation will be done by both parties and those guilty will be punished according to law. In addition, the ceasefire also covers processing and release of political prisoners.

Meanwhile, Sultan M.Y. Abbas, chairman of the MNLF foreign and political affairs committee informed the Vice President about a letter sent to President Corazon C. Aquino for the government's definite commitment on the implementation of the Tripoli agreement.

Abbas said that many Christian groups in Mindanao expressed support for resumption of talks between the MNLF and the government.

#### MINDANAO INDEPENDENCE GROUP OUTLINE PLANS

HK241547 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 10

[By correspondent C.A. Navarro]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City -- A leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) said Tuesday that his group will seek to create "a new nation out of an island group which was never truly considered a part of any nation."

Defeated presidential candidate Reuben R. Canoy said that some 500 delegates, including ousted governors, and city and town mayors from all over Mindanao, are expected to attend the congress on the proposed Federal Republic of Mindanao. The Congress is scheduled to be held here tomorrow.

He said that the delegates to the one-day convention that carries the theme, "Mindanao: The Promise Is Not Over," are to adopt a constitution and sign a petition to request the United Nations Organization to hold a plebiscite on the proposed Mindanao Nationhood.

Canoy said that by invoking the principle of self-determination provided in the Charter of the United Nations, "people power" can be put into use through peaceful and legal means in achieving independence for Mindanao's over 12 million residents.

He said that the petition to be addressed to the UN would draw international attention on the problems and aspirations of the region.

He said this would compel the Manila government to change its policy of neglect, exploitation, repression and persecution of the people of Mindanao and their leaders whom the new rulers in Manila seek to replace arbitrarily and despotically."

In a position paper released by the MIM's committee on information and education, the leaders said that Mindanao has a history of a "long and ceaseless struggle against foreign domination and exploitation of its people and natural resources, as well as struggle against poverty and under-development caused by centralization of political powers in Manila."

Canoy said that although the original plan to create a new nation out of Mindanao was the idea of American plantation owners, even professionals are now attracted to the movement due to the government's alleged neglect of Mindanao which is not given a voice in the political decision-making process of the nation.

Under the proposed constitution of the Federal Republic of Mindanao, its territory will comprise of the island of Mindanao, Camiguin, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan, where only 20 percent of its more than 12 million, inhabitants are Muslims.

He said that the region abounds in natural resources such as oil, timber, minerals, fishing grounds, lakes and rivers, agricultural lands and an enormous supply of skilled and unskilled labor. Mindanao also contributes to the economy about one third of the gross national product. With these resources, it is capable of supporting its own government, security forces, and economic development program, he said. "Compared to Singapore and Taiwan, Mindanao has the potential of becoming even more prosperous and self-reliant than these two neighboring Asian states, Canoy added.

#### INTERISLAND SHIP SINK; 24 REPORTED DROWNED

HK241110 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty-four persons were reported drowned early this morning when a passenger ship sailing from Cebu to Manila sank at Sakay point in the Central Visayas. The ship was carrying 250 passengers and crewmen. (Lungasang) shipping lines said they still have no reports on the identities of the persons who were drowned. The MV Dona Josefina left Cebu last night and sank early this morning at Sakay Point. The ship had a passenger capacity of 955. The search for survivors is continuing.

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